THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

DUCATIONAL.

The National Educational Conventions—American Normal School Association—Its Organization—How Shall Pupils be Taught to Teach?—Educational Ideas of School Architecture—Education in the South—Normal Course of Study—Finsco—The Spiritual Element of Education.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 17, 1869.

Morning Session.

Nearly an hour of this morning's session was consumed by the National Superintendents' Association, with but little profit, although to-day was properly assigned to the associate American Normal School Association.

On motion of B. C. Hobbs, State Superintendent, Indiana, it was resolved that the presiding officers and executive committees be instructed to confine the business of this association to matters pertaining directly to the educational systems of cities and States, to the general educational policy of the nation, the educational relations of the States to each other and to the General Government, and of the General Government to other nations.

After a long, rambling, and uninteresting discussion upon the propriety or impropriety of the meeting, the association, by a vote of four to three, adjourned to meet in the other Normal School building, at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The main business of to-day—the session of the Normal School Association—then recurred.

This organization was constituted at Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1857, for mutual consultation and aid in this comparatively new and untried field of educational effort. Nearly every Normal School in the United States was represented at that time, although only six States—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Michigan—had then adopted this system, containing ten schools in all. Now all the Northern States, except Ohio and Iowa, have one or more in operation, amounting to forty in all, while four or five others are in the Southern States. The first public meeting of the American Normal School Association was held in August, 1858, in the same building as used in this session. In the following year the association met in Buffalo, and all the subsequent sessions have occurred in connection with those of the National Teachers' Association. The statistics of Normal Schools is as follows:—Maine has two; New Hampshire, one; Vermont, one; Massachusetts, four; Rhode Island, one; Connecticut, one; New York, six; New Jersey, one; Pennsylvania, four; Delaware, one; Maryland, one; Michigan, one; Indiana, one; Illinois, one; Wisconsin, four; Minnesota, three; Missouri, one; California, one; Nebraska, one. Others have been established, but are not yet in operation.

In the absence of the President, M. A. Newell, of Md., the Secretary, A. L. Barber, of Washington, called the Normal Association to order, and introduced the first Vice-President, John Ogden, Principal of the Nashville Normal School. Rev. J. D. King, pastor of the Green Street Methodist Church, opened the proceedings with prayer.

In accordance with the programme, a paper was read by Rev. Joseph Alden, LL. D., President of the New York State Normal School at Albany, upon the topic, "How shall pupils be taught to teach?"

In the United States, normal schools are o recent origin, and European experience in such schools is not available to us. Our work is to build up institutions to prepare teachers for the common schools. This is a work worthy of the best trained minds. How did we learn to teach? Did we not all learn to teach by teaching, or trying to teach? At the outset we selected one or more of our teachers as models, and their example was our chief instruction. Teaching is an art, and the teacher is an artist—a professor of the finest of the fine arts, that of giving form and vigor to the immortal mind.

The first thing we need for the benefit of our pupils in normal schools is good teachers, model teachers. The very best educational talent should be secured. In the next place, we need to teach our pupils the branches they will have to teach. It is for this reason, and not because it is an unfortunate necessity, that the elementary branches should be taught. We should teach principles as far as we can, but I apprehend that these pupils will be best fitted for teachers by a close connection with class instruction as exemplified in practical teaching. If they are taught, as they should be, by those who know how, they will be apt to go and do likewise. Practice in the art of teaching is rightly judged to be of the first importance; hence there must be a school for practice in the Normal School. In this department the students should supervise the teaching of whatever branches they may respectively design to follow. A period of ten weeks at least should be assigned to this course, and the chief attention of the pupil should be given to it during that time.

A discussion of considerable length ensued upon the paper. Prof. William D. Phelps, Principal of the State Normal School, Minnesota, trusted the day would soon come when the teaching of the common branches in normal schools should be dispensed with, and the purely professional work of teaching how to teach receive its proper attention. In this respect he differed from the paper read. Though model schools are good, yet a distinct training in the principles of education, as founded in the laws of mind and body, is as important.

William Barringer, Newark, N. J., agreed with the essay read. The only way of learning to do a thing is to do it. Exactly in proportion as our schools become teaching schools they become good schools.

Professor Brooks, Millersville, Pa., believed normal school instruction and academic training to be different: the former being more positively analytic. Careful instruction upon the principles of the human mind should be followed by a careful discussion of the principles of school organization, and this supplemented by the actual practice referred to in the essay.

Mr. Niles, N. Y., Mr. Hoose, N. Y., Mr. White, Ohio, also spoke upon the subject under discussion.

Professor Phelps, Principal of State Normal School, Minnesota, gave an address upon "School Architecture, with some account of the new Normal School building at Winona, and the educational ideas it embodies." The edifice was commenced in 1866, and was nearly completed at a cost of $150,000. The main principle of its construction was founded upon the belief that the school building should sustain the same relation to the school that the body does to the soul; it should assist it in its outreaches into the world; it should aim to educate, and also to obey the behests of the animating spirit. The architectural style was the modern French; the height, three stories above the basement, with a west wing of four stories; the length 65 by 80 feet, flanked with two wings of 45 by 85 feet; the central corridor 10 feet wide by 166 long; the exits on the lower floor, five in number. The materials were a buff-colored magnesian limestone and the well-contrasting red-pressed brick.

The first floor provides for five model schools, each of a different grade, to be taught strictly by model teachers. Three schools remain to be used as schools of practice. These are carefully kept distinct; for a school cannot be a model school and at the same time a school of practice for inexperienced teachers. The pupils are sent into the model schools, as into the school-room, with note-books to observe and report results, and to give the reasons therefor.

The scholars have single seats and desks. Each one has a separate compartment for a wardrobe, and is instructed to carefully arrange their articles in the proper place. Daily they are taught to have a place for everything and everything in its place. The sexes are to be co-educated. They will pass together through the same course of training, be inspired by the same great and noble principles, and go side by side, if need be, intent on the great work of instructing the people.

By invitation, Professor John Ogden, of Nashville, spoke upon the necessity of normal schools, and illustrated his views by a number of propositions more abstract than practical.

The meeting then adjourned until 2½ o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Professor George W. Fetter, Principal of the Philadelphia Normal School, was called to the chair at the opening of the session. Professer Ogden resumed his address, and adverted especially to the need of normal schools at the South. There a great deficiency in the supply of teachers existed, and it might with propriety be said that forty schools were waiting for each competent graduate. So identified are our interests now with the progress of education among the freedmen, that we, as a people, will rise or fall with the colored people. It has been said that circumstances create teachers; but circumstances, unfortunately, do not make good ones. We have too many of that make now on hand. We want trained teachers, not circumstantial, or occasional, or accidental teachers. The State should provide one normal school for every three hundred teachers in her borders. In the prostration of business and educational interests in the South, the American Missionary Association has done a noble work. During the past three years it has maintained, on the average, five hundred teachers or missionaries, at an annual expenditure of $200,000. In this view, the claims of that institution to be recognized as an auxiliary ought to commend itself to favorable consideration.

On motion of Professor Hart it was resolved that, in subsequent programmes of exercises, the Normal School Association should have the subjects discussed at its meetings limited to its special purposes.

Professor Fordyce A. Allen, Principal of State Normal School, Mansfield, Pa., read a paper upon the "Course of Study for a Normal School." Normal schools are not now doing their appropriate work, but they are paving the way. The schools themselves had to be their own forerunners, declaring "Prepare ye the wey!" The question what should be taught in a Normal school is most important. Ruskin says that what is most honorable to know is most profitable to learn. A man ought to know three things. First. Where he is? that is to say, what sort of a world he has got into; how large it is; what kind of creatures live upon it, and how; what it is made of, and what may be made of it. Secondly. Where is he going? That is to say, what chances there are of any other worlds besides this; what seems to be the nature of that other world, and whether for information respecting it he had better consult the Bible, Koran, or Council of Trent. Thirdly. What had he best do under the circumstances? That is to say, what kind of faculties he possesses; what are the present wants and state of mankind? and what are the right means in his power for attaining happiness! Practically, the education for a teacher might be classified under five great divisions: mathematics, language, natural science, miscellaneous, and professional. But beyond all these, that which is most needed in the teaching is the power to breathe into them the true spirit of the teacher. The teacher must have a genius for teaching and a love for his peculiar and delicate mission. This genius for teaching generally comes from a love for teaching. The teacher must be greater than his work.

Professor John C. Harkness, Principal of State Normal University, Wilmington, Del., followed by appointment upon "Normal Principles of Education."

This gentleman, for over an hour, delivered a series of commonplace platitudes, destitute of all point and interest, and in a manner so wildly declamatory as to cause frequent laughter. His associates good-naturedly endeavored to bring his speech to an end by hearty applause in inappropriate places; but, as an American freeman, he declared he would not be put down, and gave utterance to the dreadful threat of printing his lengthy article in all the newspapers. After the impressive exclamation, "Is this free America?" he was finally silenced by Professor Hart's point of order that discussion in regard to woman's rights had no bearing on the subject assigned him.

The meeting then adjourned till evening.

Evening Session.

By invitation of the city authorities the evening session was held in Taylor's Hall, and a large audience gathered there.

By appointment, Professor Brooks, Principal of State Normal School, Millersville, Pa., read an excellent, suggestive paper on the topic, "The Spiritual Element of Education."

The problem of education is the problem of civilization. Upon its correct solution depends the welfare of the individual, the purity of society, and the perpetuity of the State. It involves fundamentally two elements:—Man to be educated, and knowledge to be used in education. And the character of education depends upon the relative amount of importance attached to these elements.

The early systems of education were abstract and impracticable. A reformation was needed. The abstract systems were to find their completeness by taking to themselves a practical and material element. Bacon was the trumpeter who stirred up the battle. The struggle was long and determined. Scientific culture was opposed and its disciples persecuted. But it has triumphed over opposition and persecution. It has battered open college doors, revolutionized common-school education, and sits proudly in university chairs. Having won a position in our educational system, it is beginning to put forth claims of importance which cannot but be recognized. The tendency of the times is towards materialism in thought and culture. My aim is to counteract this extreme tendency, and to present the higher subjective or spiritual element in education.

Education must begin in the concrete. The mind awakens into activity through the senses. God has so arranged the two great existences of the universe that the *material* seems necessary for the education of the *immaterial*. Nature is the first schoolmaster, or rather the first text-book, in which it learns at least the alphabet of knowledge. The material sciences give culture to the senses—the lowest form of mental activity. The naturalist becomes sharp-eyed, quick to detect similarities of form and color, with his memory well stored with facts. The facts which he gathers are compared and classified, and the results organized into science. This gives exercise to the faculties of judgment, generalization, and classification, and affords the means for their growth and development. But here they stop in their educational influence. It is evident, therefore, that natural history will not satisfy the demands of the spiritual element in education.

The power which the study of mathematics confers commands the admiration of mankind. By them, man determines the velocity of light, puts his measuring line about the sun, and weighs a planet as in a balance. He takes the facts which the long arm of the telescope has dragged down from the skies, puts them into an equation, and by an algebraic manipulation prophesies the condition of the heavens for centuries to come. He sits down in his closet, works away with diagrams and symbols, catches a wandering asteroid in his algebraic lasso, and turning to the star-gazer, tells him to point his telescope to the heavens, and lo! a new-born planet marches across his field of vision. But still they fail to educate the highest and best parts of our nature.

The importance of the sciences in education should be fully recognized. It has banished dreamy speculation, given definiteness to thought and inquiry, and put a vitalizing spirit in certain departments of elementary instruction. The Baconian innovation, by which the mind burst the shackles of ancient methods, has given birth to more elevated ones. The triumphs of science have been wonderful. By them Cuvier picks up a fossil bone, and lo! the animal walks before him. Agassiz finds a single fish-scale, and, by the touch of his scientific wand, transforms it into a living fish of the Paleozoic age. Lyell tells you how long Niagara has been flowing. Hugh Miller unrolls the earth like a scroll, and reads the history of the creation in the great physical Bible. Sciences should never be omitted, yet should occupy a lower and subordinate position in a curriculum of study. Facts are important; but to deal with facts only would be to dwarf our higher nature. A man of mere facts is either a sceptic or a bigot; he lowers himself to the lowest plane. This is confirmed by the materialistic philosophers of the age.

Spiritual culture demands the education of the reason, or intuitive power. The spiritual eye is to be made bright, and its range of vision enlarged, that it may find a God in nature and revelation. The sensibilities claim their share in this higher culture. Heart culture is as important as head culture—is it not more important? A good feeling is worth more than a fact, a sentiment than a principle. A fact is a stone in the temple of science; a sentiment is a stone in the temple of character, and character is better than science.

The third element in spiritual culture is the will. It is the sovereign among our powers. Seated upon its regal throne, it issues its mandates, and intellect and sensibility afford a willing obedience.

The æsthetic nature demands culture. Nature enjoins this duty by the provisions she has made for it. Art comes laden with its treasures for this work. A stanza of poetry every day, in place of a problem in the arithmetic, will pay both pupil and teacher. A school-song in the heart of a child will do as much for its character as a fact in its memory. The cradle-song that fell from a mother's lips becomes a sacred memory that inspires the life.

Spiritual culture requires the training of the moral nature. Moral power is worth more than learning or genius. The intellect of the nation should be consecrated to virue. Learning should be put into the channels of righteousness. The youth of the land should be made to feel that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom."

The religious nature should receive culture. Religion embraces three elements—faith, love, and obedience. To develop inquiry is right; but there is a place where inquiry must stop. The exclusive study of the sciences tends to undermine faith. Seeing effect related to cause, it fails to discover a first cause. Pupils should be led to see that all science begins and ends in faith: that beyond the known stretches a great unknown; that the loftiest attainments of the intellect are but a mountain peak from which we may catch glimpses of a land of glory beyond.

The religious nature is the mother of art; it aids the progress of science. Religion was before science; religion kindled and preserved the flame. The learning of the ancient Hindoos was with the priests; the priesthood watched over the light of knowledge in the dark ages; and priests went down to Spain and brought up the learning of the Saracens, and spread it over Europe. The religious nature reaches downward and elevates science. It inspires it with divine attributes. Inspired with religious feeling, Plato could say, "God geometrzies;" Kepler exclaim, "O God! I but think Thy thoughts after Thee!" and Muller believe that "the eye of man may catch the eye of God beaming out from the midst of all His works."

For spiritual culture inspiration is better than instruction. It is better to inspire the heart with a noble sentiment than to teach a truth of science. The two great teachers of antiquity were Plato and Aristotle. Plato was warm and poetic; Aristotle was cold and logical. Aristotle has guided the mind in the search of knowledge, but Plato has inspired the imagination and the heart. Aristotle has instructed the intellect for centuries, but Plato has quickened the heart-beat of the ages. The best work of the educator is the training of the spiritual nature. We honor the discoverer of a new planet or continent, but posterity will hold in more sacred remembrance those who put a single idea or sentiment into the soul which shall incite it to a higher life. In the day when the Great Master makes His awards, the brightest wreath will be placed upon the brow of him who has done the most for the spiritual culture of the race.

LAIRD.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Northern Pacific Railroad—Favorable Report by the Exploring Party—Educational Conventions in Session at Trenton—The Crops in Maryland.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Second Day's Session of the American Normal School Convention—Its Officers—The National Teachers' Association—Initial Proceedings.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

TRENTON, Aug. 18.—The second day's session of the American Normal School Association was presided over by Vice-President Ogden. The Committee on Nominations reported in favor of the following gentlemen, who were elected:—President, John Ogden, Nashville; Vice-Presidents, John M. Olcott, Indiana; Thomas Smith, Arkansas; John W. Armstrong, Oswego; Edward Brooks, Millersville, Pa. Secretary, A. S. Barber, Washington. Treasurer, Albert G. Boyden, Mass. The Normal Association then adjourned till to-morrow.

The ninth session of the National Teachers' Association commenced at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Samuel Lockwood, of New Jersey, made the opening prayer. An address of welcome on behalf of the New Jersey State Board of Educa- on was delivered by Judge Fields, of Princeton. He bid the teachers welcome to the hospitalities of New Jersey, and thanked them for the honor conferred by their meeting here. It was fit they should assemble in this normal school, as it was presided over by Dr. Hunt, one of the founders of this national association of teachers.

President L. Van Bokkelen, of Missouri, returned his thanks for the cordial greeting, which was the more valuable as recognizing the value of their labors. It encouraged them to renewed exertions in their responsible but soul-satisfying duties. They had met together for personal encouragement and interchange of experiences. He tendered his thanks also to the intelligent American press for its past and present encouragement. It is the great educator of the people.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 18.—The eighteenth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science commenced its sessions in this city to-day at 10 o'clock. The Mayor of the city delivered an address of welcome, and J. H. Foster, the President, responded. The forenoon session was devoted to general business. This afternoon the association will attend and assist in the dedication of the Peabody Academy of Science.

Parade by the Knights Templar.

CENTRE HARBOR, N. H., Aug. 18.—The grand parade and encampment of the Knights Templar of New Hampshire commenced here to-day, and will continue three days. A large number of commanderies and delegates are already present. Noted Templars are expected, including Hon. William Sewell Gardiner, of Boston, Most Eminent Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States. The encampment opened with guard mounting, followed by company and battalion drills, and a dress parade. On Friday there is to be a banquet and a ball.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RR.

Arrival of the Exploring Party at Helena, Montana—Availability of the Country for a Railroad.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. this morning received the following telegram from the party engaged in exploring the route of the proposed Northern Pacific Railroad:—

HELENA, Montana Territory, Aug. 17.—We arrived here last evening. The entire party are well, and all its members are surprised with the availability of the country for a railroad and astonished at the richness of the soil and the mildness of the climate. We crossed the Rocky Mountains without knowing it, at a point covered with fat cattle grazing on an elevation not exceeding 5000 feet above the sea. The grade was so gradual as hardly to be perceptible. We leave for Fort Benton to-morrow to examine Cadott's Pass, and return here in about a week.

THOMAS H. CANFIELD.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Yachting—The Crops Relieved by Rain.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.—The Grimes Bay Yacht Club, in their yacht Mary McCabe, in all thirteen members aboard, arrived here safely yesterday. They had a fine run. They go down the bay fishing to-day, and will sail to-morrow for Norfolk.

The first bale of new upland cotton arrived here from Savannah and sold for forty-five cents per pound.

A heavy rain fell here last night. It has been pretty general throughout the surrounding country, and there are indications of more. The drought has been terrible.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.—Cotton firm at 33½c. Flour dull and prices weak; Howard street superfine, $6 50@7 50; extras, $7 25@8 25; family, $8 50@9 50; City Mills superfine, $6 50@7 25; extras, $7 25@8 25; family, $8 75@10 75; Western superfine, $6 50@6 75; extras, $7 25@7 75; family, $8@8 50. Wheat dull and lower; prime red, $1 60; good do., $1 50@1 58. Corn firm; white, 1 12@1 14. Oats, 53@55c. Provisions easier. Pork, $34. Bacon, ribbed sides, 19¼c.; clear do., 19¾c.; shoulders, 16½c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard, 20@21c. Whisky, $1 17@1 18.

The Weather at the Sea-shore.

The following was the record of the weather at the sea-side this morning:—

Atlantic City, cloudy, wind east, 68.
Cape May, clear, northeast, 71.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Stocks dull. Money steady at 7 per cent. Gold, 132½; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 120; do. 1864, do., 120; do. 1865, do., 119; do. do. new, 119½; do. 1867, 119; 10-40s, 112½; Virginia sixes, new, 69; Missouri sixes, 86¾; Canton Co., 58¾; Cumberland preferred, 35; N. Y. Central, 209½; Erie, 28; Reading, 96½; Hudson River, 184½; Michigan Central, 131; Michigan Southern, 106⅞; Illinois Central, 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 115⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 38¾.

The New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Cotton firmer; 1200 bales sold at 33¾@c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c. Sales of 6000 barrels—State, $6@7 40; Western, $5 90@7 75; Southern, $6 85@11 75. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c.; Sales of 1000 bushels No. 2 at $1 58; white State, $1 87; amber Ohio, $1 68. Corn firmer and advanced ¼c. Stock scarce; sales of 43,000 bushels mixed Western at $1 19@1 22. Oats dull and declined 1@2c.; sales of 24,000 bushels Western at 62@68c. Beef quiet; new mess, $8 50@13 50; extra mess, $13@17. Pork dull; new mess, $33@33 10. Lard dull; steam, 20c. Whisky firm at $1 17.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Custom House Blank System—Rumored Departure of a Cuban Expedition—The Galveston Railway Litigation—Transfer of National Bank Securities.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mexican Claims.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Secretaries of the Mexican Claims Commission are busy now receiving claims to be adjudicated by the Commission in December next. Printed copies of the rules prescribing the manner of proceeding are now ready for distribution.

Plate Printing.

Superintendent McCartee, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is still in New York, endeavoring to hasten the work of printing the fractional currency, but is expected back on Thursday. If his visit is not successful, the work will be immediately transferred to the printing bureau here.

Wants More Pay.

The United States agent appointed to examine the accounts of our Consuls in Europe has been engaged for several months in travelling on the continent. Besides the stipulated salary, his travelling expenses are paid and five dollars a day allowed for his board and lodging. In submitting his first account to the Treasury Department he complains that the allowance is not sufficient for his daily wants, and respectfully requests the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the same, that he may enjoy at least the benefits of second-class accommodations.

The National Banks.

The amount of bonds exchanged by national banks at the Treasury Department since July 27 is $11,500,000. These are mostly Ten-forties.

Custom House Blanks.

Heretofore Custom House blanks have been printed in the cities where the respective Custom Houses are located. Hereafter the blanks for all Custom Houses are to be printed at the Government printing office. It is said this will be a saving to the Government.

A Bright Youth.

A negro boy named Reese stands at the head of the apprentices recently examined at the Government printing office for admission to learn the printing business.

An Expedition.

There is a rumor here that two hundred and fifty men left the city and went into Virginia for the purpose of embarking for Cuba from some Southern port.

Decree in the Galveston Railroad Case.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—In the case of N. A. Cawdrey and others against the Galveston and Houston Railroad and others, Mr. Justice Swayne has made a decree, holding the railroad, etc., of the old company subject to the mortgages and dismissing that part of the complaint which claimed the property of the successors of the company, and an individual liability of the parties. Both parties take an appeal to the Supreme Court. Cawdrey, representing the bondholders, is placed in possession of the railroad until the appeals are determined, he giving security to account for the rents and freights while in possession.

FROM THE STATE.

The Strike in the Coal Regions—A General Suspension Taking Place—The Sheriff and a Posse Out to keep the Peace.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, Aug. 18.—Reports from the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions are to the effect that a general suspension is taking place. The *Union* of this morning prints the following latest advices from the Hazleton mines:—Everything is quiet here for the present. The strikers have made no demonstrations to prevent the engineers from Wilkesbarre from entering the mines. The pumps have been put to work, and no danger to the mines or works is apprehended.

Parties interested in the German Company's mines at Trescan, Carbon county, are asking assistance, which it is impossible to afford, the location being outside the bailiwick of Luzerne county. They require men and engineers to put the pumps in operation, but will be obliged to obtain aid of the Sheriff of Carbon county.

Since the arrival at Hazleton of Sheriff Read affairs have assumed a more tranquil appearance, and while the laborers positively decline to render any assistance to prevent damage to the mining company's property, they refrain from any breach of the peace.

Last night the Sheriff was reinforced by forty policemen from Schuylkill county, but it is believed that their services will not be required to maintain order.

Shippers find great difficulty in obtaining cars for the transportation of their coal. Parties having cars loaded will not give them up.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 18—A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 93. U. S. Five-twenties, 83½ for the issue of 1862; 82½ for 1865s, old; and 81½ for 1867s. American stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 19¾; Illinois Central, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18—A. M.—Cotton active. Middling uplands, 13½d.; middling Orleans, 13½d. The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

Corn 31s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 18—A. M.—Common rosin, 5s. 6d. Sugar quiet both on the spot and afloat; No. 12 Dutch standard, afloat, 27s. 9d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 18—P. M.—The weather is fair, and favorable for growing crops. American Domestics quiet. Illinois Central, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18—P. M.—Cotton active; uplands, 13⅝@13½d.; Orleans, 13½@13¾d. The sales to-day will probably reach 20,000 bales. Shipments of cotton from Bombay to August 12, per Router's telegrams, 9000 bales. Lard, 77s. 6d.

CHASE.

He Favors a New Party.

It is said that just after the result of the Virginia election became known, Chief Justice Chase wrote a confidential letter to a prominent politician in Tennessee, an old friend of his, wherein he expressed much gratification at the defeat of the bitter enders in Virginia, and rejoiced over the success of the conservatives. The Chief Justice expressed the hope that results similar to that in Virginia would be produced in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas, and strongly hinted that in his opinion the Republican party had served its day, and the time was at hand when a new conservative party should be formed which would embrace the moderate men of all existing parties. This letter was kept very quiet for some time, but after the Tennessee election the gentleman to whom it was addressed seemed to consider the seal of secrecy removed, and showed it around quite freely. He refused, however, to give it to the press.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

CARR'S ROCK.

Confession of the Man who Caused the Terrible Railroad Disaster on the 15th of April, 1868.

The New York *Tribune* of to-day has the following:—

On the 15th of April, 1868, the public were horrified by the occurrence of a distressing accident on the Erie Railway, near Carr's Hope. The details of the affair have not been forgotten, and ever since detectives employed by the road have been searching for the parties by whom it was supposed it had been caused. A Mr. Knight was arrested on suspicion, but released for want of evidence.

On the 25th of May, 1869, John Bowen, the man who had first aroused suspicion against Knight, was committed to jail on a charge of tampering with the track, and of having committed perjury in swearing that he saw Knight engaged in the same way on the night previous to the accident. Soon after his committal Bowen made a partial confession exonerating Knight from the alleged crime, and acknowledging that he himself unfastened the rail and then charged it upon Knight, for the purpose of securing the reward of $2000 which had been publicly offered by the company for the detection of any person engaged in such a crime.

Yesterday Bowen sent a message to Mr. Re lington, superintendent of the Delaware Division of the Erie Railway, stating that he desired an interview with him, as he had an important communication to make. Mr. Redington accordingly visited Bowen in his cell, where, in the presence of the witnesses whose names are appended, Bowen made the following confession. It was made voluntarily on the part of Bowen, Mr. Redington having assured him that he need not expect to receive any leniency from the company if he had been guilty of the crimes mentioned. The following is the confession:—

"I reside in Orange county. I have read the Bible and prayed lately, and hope to get some of my sins pardoned. I may not live long, and don't like to die with so much on my conscience. I wish to lighten it a little. About between summer and fall, three years ago, on the Erie Railway, between the Delaware Bridge and Sawmill Rift and Kennedy's Cut, I was going along (I was not working for the company) one day, and I kicked a stone from the middle of the road to the edge of the track against the chair; there it lodged. I didn't think it would do any damage, but it did, it started two or three cars off the track. Some time in February, one year ago, there was a crooked rail at Rosa's switch, near the chair. I took a piece of iron and pushed the rail out of the chair, and raised it up and put a spike under it at the bended place on a second quarter tie; I shoved it back into the chair but it wouldn't go in without something heavy to force it in; I left it at that, and along came a freight train and broke it off, and the train ran off down the bank. About the 15th, a year ago last March (April), at 3 o'clock in the morning, I came down the track (I left my place early), and had been at Lackawaxen; I went to see about a mine I had burning out there. I dropped a stone on my foot, which hurt me so I walked slowly down the track until I came to Carr's Rock; a freight train passed me there, going west; I stepped aside till it passed; I saw (on the river side) a rail (crooked) which was working up and down as the train passed; I took a piece of the cap off a rail and tried to fix it as well as I could; I shoved the rail out of the chair and put a block under it to raise it; I put a spike under the quarter-tie, in order to make it come straight to its place again. I didn't think it was going to do any damage at all. I travelled on from half a mile to three-quarters down the track, then I heard a great noise. I thought it was the stones slipped down into the water; instead of the stones it was a train going east, and in two or three days I heard it was the train instead of stones. That was the Carr's Rock calamity! I felt very sorry from that time to this; since I have been here I don't sleep nights. I was not then in the employ of the Erie Company; before any of the occurrences I had been employed by the Erie Company, and had been discharged by the company and sent to jail under a charge of forgery. I knew when I put the spike under that rail, if a heavy train came upon that rail afterward it would break that rail, but if a train had come from the East it would have drove it down. I didn't know from which way the next train was coming.

"JOHN BOWEN."

The confession was made by John Bowen, August 16, 1869, at the Milford Jail, Pike county, Pennsylvania, where he is confined to answer the double crime of tearing up the railroad track, and committing perjury by charging one James Knight with the offense. The crimes for which he is confined were committed in the spring of this year.

JOHN D. BIDDIS, Attorney at Law.

Milford, August 16, 1869.

Confession made in the presence of G. S. Redington, Oliver S. Dimmick, John Cornelius, James S. Smith, and John D. Biddis.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, August 18, 1869.

We have a decidedly active money market to-day. Borrowers are in strong muster, and rank chiefly among business men and manufacturers. The apathy existing among stock speculators leaves the bulk of the resources of the banks to the class of business borrowers, and is a fortunate circumstance in the present weak condition of the market; but the uncertainties surrounding the immediate financial future make the banks exceedingly cautious in expanding their accommodations.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

$5000 Am Gold.....133

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa R 1m 6s.... 98⅛ | 100 sh Read R...b5. 48⅛
$300 Pa 6s WL Cp.101¼ | 100 do.....2d.48 31
$4000 N Pa 6s.8..1s. 88 | 100 do.....48⅛
$1000 Elmira 7s..... 89½ | 500 do.....2d. 48¼
$3000 Phil & E 6s.. 89½ | 200 do.....85. 48⅜
$1000 Leh R loan.s5. 87 | 300 do.....s6. 48⅜
$3000 Leh Gold 1.... 98½ | 400 do.....1s.s5. 48⅜
5 sh Mech Bank.. 32¾ | 400 do 1s.48 3-16
25 sh Girard Bk.... 57 | 100 do b30. 48⅛
59 sh Cam & Am.1s. | 100 do...s30.48 3-16
cash..122½ | 200 do.....48 3-16
16 sh Penna....2d. 57 | 100 do.....s60. 48⅛
8 do.....3d. 57 | 300 sh Leh Stk...1s. 35⅜
100 sh Cata Pf..b60. 37½ | 70 do..... 35⅝
100 do..... 37⅜ | 82 sh O C & A R.1s. 41

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....133 | 11·50 A. M.. .....132⅝
10·32 " .....133⅛ | 11·58 " 133
11·03 " .....133 | 11·59 " 132⅝
11·20 " .....132⅞ | 12·00 M. 133
11·40 " .....132¾ |

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121½@122; 5-20s of 1862, 121¾@122½; do., 1864, 120@120½; do., Nov., 1865, 120@120½; do., July, 1865, 119@119½; do., 1867, 119½@119¾; do., 1868, 119@119¾; 10-40s, 112⅝@112¾; Pacifics, 107½@108¼. Gold, 133⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121½@121¾; do. 1862, 121¾@122; do. 1864, 120@120½; do. 1865, 120@120½; do. 1865, new, 119@119¼; do. 1867, new, 119½@119¾; do. 1868, 119@119⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 112¼@112½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 107¾@108; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾; Gold, 132⅞@133¼; Silver, 128@130.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The following are the receipts for the week ending August 14, 1869.....$23,882·49
Previous in 1869.....325,081·15

Total in 1869.....$348,963·64
To same period in 1868.....292,924·34

Increase in 1869.....$56,039·30

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18.—The Flour market continues steady, and in the absence of any demand for shipment the transactions are limited to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased 1200 barrels, including superfine at $5·50@5·95, extras at $5·50@6, 400 barrels Northwestern extra family at $6·75@7·75, the latter rate for fresa ground, 600 barrels Pennsylvania old at $6·75@7·25, 500 barrels new Ohio and Indiana on private terms, and fancy lots at $8·25@10, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $9·37½ ₱ barrel.

The Wheat market continues active at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 16,000 bushels Western red for shipment on secret terms; 2000 bushels new Pennsylvania and Southern red at $1·60@1·65 and 500 bushels choice Delaware at $1·70. Rye is held at $1·25 ₱ bushel for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is quiet but steady. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at $1·17@1·18, and Western mixed at $1·15@1·17. Oats are unchanged. Sales of old Western at 72@73c., and new Southern and Pennsylvania at 60@62c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $40 ₱ ton.

Whisky is firm and advancing; 350 barrels wood-bound Western sold at $1·18@1·23.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE NEW SOUTH.

From the N. Y. Times.

The recent exposition of textile fabrics at Cincinnati revealed an unexpected development of manufacturing industry throughout the West and South. Of its growth in the West, in forms as multifarious as the wants of the community, the country generally has not been uninformed. The occasion of surprise is the degree of excellence to which the production of textile fabrics has been carried, and the amount of capital invested in manufacturing enterprises in a section which, according to vulgar belief, suffers from a chronic scarcity of money. The wonder would be increased if an opportunity were afforded for the display of Western manufacturing industry as a whole. Its diversity and extent would show that a vast and ever-growing market is becoming less and less dependent upon Eastern sources of supply.

The progress of the South in the same direction is more remarkable because effected under most disadvantageous circumstances. It is but just emerging from a condition which has been marked by many difficulties and almost unparalleled depression. The war left the people almost universally poor; their poverty in many districts reached the verge of destitution. Their labor system was disorganized, their land devastated, their available property destroyed. It is creditable to them that, amidst strong political excitement, and in the presence of many causes of discouragement, they have addressed themselves with rare energy and perseverance to the reconstruction of their shattered fortunes. Applying themselves to hard work, they have won more than bread; they have realized an independence to which they were previously strangers, and are manifesting an enterprise which assures to them a prosperous future. They are, as they never were before the war, out of debt. They are alive to the importance of turning to account the varied resources which make their region, naturally, the richest in the world. And for the first time in their history they propose systematically to supplement the culture of cotton with its conversion into manufactured goods.

The immediate result was seen at Cincinnati. The association under whose auspices the exposition in that city was conducted, in its reported resolutions, spoke of "the unexpected and varied excellence of the goods sent from the South." A tabular statement published in the same connection shows that Georgia already has 21 cotton mills and North Carolina 17; Virginia and Tennessee have each 10; and Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi, Texas, and Arkansas all have more or less. The total is considerable. And it is only the beginning of a movement the growth of which will be coextensive with the wealth acquired from the crops. Before the war, the planters' surplus was invested in slaves. Now, it finds its way into manufactures, which promise henceforward to be the popular form of investment. The Southern people propose to be their own manufacturers. A not unreasonable despondency has been succeeded by an equally reasonable confidence, and they are on the road to real independence.

The trading politicians by whom the South is afflicted are no longer able to repress its hopeful, buoyant spirit. It talks cheerfully, and through channels not favorable to rose-colored views. Even South Carolina, on which the few remaining fire-eaters of the press lavish their sympathies, protests that the darkest days are over. "It is not true," the Charleston *News* declares, "that there is any prospect that the lower sections of the State will be abandoned to the negroes."

"Throughout the State the people are confident and cheerful. We have more hard money than we had in 1860, and, in every sense of the word, South Carolina has made as much progress since 1865 as has been made by any one of her sister States."

The New Orleans *Picayune*, glancing over the South generally, is yet more emphatic:—

"Men everywhere throughout the South are looking hopefully into the future, and see in the teeming fields and prospective harvests salvation from the ominous clouds that have hung above them since the demon of war swept from them all save their lands."

The philosophy of the gratifying change is expounded with unwonted candor by the Mobile *Register*—a journal which was rash enough the other day to threaten a new war unless Democrats be allowed to control the elections. "The excitement of two trying elections," it now confesses, "has been passed through; the farmers have become settled, and the freedmen are, as a very general thing, working pretty steadily." Again, we are informed by the same authority that "the planter is now better paid for his crops and is more independent of his factor than ever before." These are important facts. Now for the philosophy:—

"The old system of advance—leaving in many cases the crop in debt to the factor, not the factor to the crop—is a thing of the past. The planter now not only feels, but uses, his independence, and the money received comes into his own hands for his own disposition. Moreover, the great expenditure, against his running account, is no longer made for lengthened trips to Northern watering-places, and for acquisition of numberless articles of luxury. The money received for the cotton crop to-day stays at home; and the planter, taught wisdom by the bitter lessons of the last four years, can subsist himself and family on necessaries only. In most cases, too, these actual wants are supplied at home, and the vast plantation system that called for importation of every pound of bacon and every bushel of grain has been superseded by a universal farm thrift that has made the man of few acres not only self-supporting and independent, but practically richer than he of many used to be."

This is encouraging testimony because it is the testimony of men bitterly hostile to the order of things in which the regeneration of the South had its birth.

There is a new South, then, and the mischief makers are not its masters. It is a South which has free labor for its cornerstone, and which rests its hopes, its influence and prosperity upon thrift, enterprise and organized industry. And it is a South which is destined to play a conspicuous part in the future commercial arrangements of the Continent.

FRENCH REFORM.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The imperial plan of reform, as given by the French press, does not materially vary from our telegrams. The Emperor and his Corps may initiate laws—a legislative right hitherto devoured by the Government. His ministers may be legislators, and in any case have parliamentary hearing, and though, as hitherto, impeachable only by the Senate, are responsible. These provisions would tend to make the French administration as representative as that of Great Britain, were it not for a suspicion of the Emperor's stipulation that his ministers depend only from himself. Senatorial sittings are to be made public, but a request from five members may establish secrecy, as was formerly the case with the Legislative body, so that the Senate will still be in effect an imperial cabinet, with the key in the hands of Napoleon. The Senate may amend laws, and send them back to the Corps, and in all cases may, by resolve, oppose the promulgation of a law. Every Senator and legislator may address interpellations, or questions, to the Government, whereas, by the present rule, an interpellation must be signed by five members, and be sent to the Minister of State, who consigns it to the committees, where, if endorsed by two Senatorial or four Legislative Committees, the question may be placed before the Senate—a tortuous and odious process, without a single redeeming feature. Orders of the day may be adopted in future, subject to being returned by the Government. Amendments may be moved and submitted to committee, without intervention of Council of State, and after being reported to and from Government, may be passed upon finally by the Legislature. Of all concessions of the empire, this is perhaps the most liberal, since it assimilates the legislative process of France to that of the United States, saving that amendments in the French body are made liable to delay and defeat by passing through Government hands. The provision for considering the budget in detail is another appreciable reform, and one of the most important of the list provides that future modifications of customs or postal tariffs, by means of international treaty, can be made obligatory only by virtue of a law passed to that effect. This imperial renunciation of enforcing, without legislative sanction, changes in the tariff, condemns the Emperor's revenue policy in the last ten years, and is parently a good blow at French and English free trade. Here ends the imperial plan of reform. We see it reported, however, that the positions of Secretary-General and Director-General of the Ministries, General of the Army, and Vice-Admiral of the Navy, President of the Court of Appeal, Procurator-General, and member of the Court of Cassation, will be made consistent with a seat in the Chamber. It has been proposed, likewise, that Senators shall be disabled from holding other offices in the State besides their legislative posts, but we have little hope that such will prove the case. The rumor of an imperial disposition to increase the membership of the Senate is significant only of a desire to add to the number of the manufactured friends and champions of the empire. Already the Senate has rejected the proposition that Senators shall be chosen by the Councils-General in faint imitation of our Senatorial elections by State Legislatures. An amendment to the imperial plan, providing for conference committees between the Senate and Corps, has been wisely introduced, and will in all probability pass.

Thus stands French reform in the present year of grace. Impelled to all the concessions he has made by the regenerative wave of French opinion surging up from the results of the late elections, we can only credit the Emperor with the mathematical merit of having calculated shrewdly the amount of carpenter-work which will save his throne for the time being. M. Thiers declares that personal government is at an end, and so it appears. M. Glais-Bizoin fears that the Emperor will artfully take back the liberties he has granted. M. Favre desires to believe that France, which has no sovereign but liberty, can march to reform without revolution. M. Rouher is of opinion that the empire is sufficiently popular to go hand in hand with liberty. MM. Rochefort and Raspail believe in the revolutionary spirit, and bide the revolutionary occasion. M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has, if we heard him aright, made his last tangible concession, but we doubt if the Emperor of a growing country can put an unalterable limit to the French capacity for interpellation or the imperial convenience of response. Altogether the auguries are not extremely hostile to his Majesty, and France may go into training again for another crisis.

A PERAMBULATING CAPITAL.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The citizens of St. Louis desire the removal of the national capital from Washington to the Mississippi valley. They held a meeting to consider the question on the 10th of this month, and resolutions were passed in favor of calling a convention composed of delegates from all the States, to consider the whole subject, and secure if possible the desired removal. A committee was appointed with authority to arrange for the holding of the convention contemplated in the resolutions. The meeting was enthusiastic, and was addressed by the most prominent citizens of St. Louis. There can be no doubt that the object in view is to make St. Louis the national capital, although this was not expressly avowed in the resolutions.

This proposal to move the capital seems to us unnecessary and untimely. There are few countries in the world in which the capital occupies a central geographical position. Therefore it cannot be said that precedents are against the situation of Washington. It is true that in Europe the capitals of States are usually the largest and most important cities; but, following the analogy, the capital of the United States should be, not a city in the Mississippi Valley, but the city of New York, the metropolis of the country to-day, and destined to remain so as long as our history shall endure.

The Government has spent enormous sums of money at Washington, which have been only wasted if the capital is to be removed. Similar buildings would have to be erected elsewhere, at an expense far exceeding that of those at Washington; for none which are suitable for the purposes of the Government exist in any other city in the Union.

What advantage can be found in a change? Washington is free from very many of the corrupt political influences which almost inevitably make themselves felt in a great city. There is corruption there, it is true, but only that which surrounds the National Government. The political wickedness of a great city is not added to this.

The increased facility and rapidity of travel consequent upon the increase in the number of railroads and other means of communication throughout the land, render it of very little importance that the national capital should be situated at the geographical centre. The argument to the contrary loses all its force when we remember that the journey from San Francisco to New York occupies but seven days.

If the capital of the United States is ever to be removed from Washington, it should not be now. The country is in a condition of perpetual progression, which renders it impossible to foresee its future wants. A course of action which may seem best now would be likely to seem very different when the great Western country is densely populated.

We favor every kind of change which seems likely to prove beneficial; but this proposal with reference to the national capital does not seem so to us.

PENDLETON'S PROSPECTS.

From the N. Y. World.

Republican papers which felicitate themselves upon the probable defeat of Mr. Pendleton, on account of supposed differences among the Democrats of Ohio with regard to their candidate's financial policy and other issues, are over-hasty in jumping at conclusions. These papers, by-the-by, are mainly at the East; the Western papers are better informed, and the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the shrewdest and ablest Republican journal at the West—and it has few, if any, superiors in any section—confesses that Mr. Pendleton is a very strong candidate, and that it will be difficult to defeat him.

This view of the matter is just, for the following reasons:—Mr. Pendleton has a personal prestige which attaches to no other candidate whom the Democrats in that State could have nominated. No man at the West has more or warmer personal friends. This large personal following will make the campaign an interesting and exciting one, for many prominent men in Ohio will feel and take a strong and immediate interest in the success of their candidate. In the next place, Mr. Pendleton is a confessed candidate for the Presidency; and this fact, which really introduces a Presidential issue in this State canvass, will bring out all the energy, vigor, and hearty good-will of the whole Democratic party, as well as of Mr. Pendleton's immediate friends. It is a fact which will fuse the differences—if there are any in the party in Ohio—into a solid and substantial settlement. A Presidential issue in a State election always brings out the whole strength of the party; and, as Mr. Pendleton's success in this election will put him in the very front rank of candidates before the next Democratic Convention to nominate a successor to Mr. Grant, the Ohio Democrats, with this end in view, will work with unusual will.

On the other hand, Mr. Hayes, the Republican candidate, has nothing beyond his Republicanism to commend him to his party. He has no personal popularity to speak of. He has displayed no executive ability. He is running upon the smallest amount of political capital. The Republicans in Ohio, as in other States, are suffering from the reaction of the late Presidential election. They are disgusted with Grant, and they may let the election go by default for the sake of rebuking their President. The same motive, too, which will prompt the Democrats to put forth their strongest efforts—to wit: the prominence which Mr. Pendleton's success will give him in the next Democratic Presidential Convention — will unquestionably influence many Republicans who would like to see Mr. Pendleton foremost among the candidates, in the hope of creating dissensions in that same convention. They will consider this a bit of strategy worth sacrificing Hayes for.

All these things considered, the probabilities highly favor the election of Mr. Pendleton, and every Democrat in the country will rejoice in his success.

SICKLES.

From the N. Y. World.

"We take the liberty of doubting the statement that Senator Sumner has taken pains to write a letter to a friend of General Sickles, guaranteeing the confirmation of that person as Minister to Spain, when the matter should come before the Senate. Mr. Sumner is not in the habit of doing such things, and he ought to know the true character of Sickles too well even to vote for his confirmation, much more to undertake to carry it through the Senate. It was bad enough in General Grant to nominate him; but it will be far worse to have the Senate confirm him. Let him come home and go to some place where his past reputation will be less in the way, and his talents, which are not small, may be more useful."—*Springfield Republican.*

We have little hope for the virtue of the Radical Senate. If it rejects Sickles it will take advantage of the Kilpatrick law, and put that rejection upon a technicality which should be grounded on the country's honor.

We have never denied the services of Sickles to his party, nor objected to their requital in some decent manner. Few men have done the Radical party more effectual service than he. When dirty work was to be done, he has performed his allotted task with congenial facility. Certainly, the Radical party is under the most weighty obligations to him, but it was not necessary that those obligations should be requited, by General Grant, with a foreign mission which imposes his presence upon the refined and pure society of a foreign capital, and inflicts an insult upon every honest man and every virtuous woman in the society which he is assigned to represent.

It is an insult to the army and a degradation of its *esprit de corps* that he should be in it; but is there no office of profit, but not of honor, to which he can be assigned, where his unquestioned talents may have play, where his opportunities for stealing would be small, and where his life might be obscure and his past forgotten? or will the pious Dodge and the honest Greeley insist upon eminence for this object of their "friendship, respect, and esteem?"

THE KEYSTONE STATE AND THE QUEEN OF THE ANTILLES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Philadelphia lawyers, with the United States authorities and naval officers serving in and off that city, have been in the enjoyment of a sensation. It relates to Cuba: and filibusters, woodpiles, revolvers, with shotted guns, and "heaving to" at sea make up the exciting causes and consequences. The steamer Hornet left the port of Philadelphia last Saturday. It was immediately rumored that she was bound for Cuba, having a band of terrible fellows on board. As very few steamers leave the port of Philadelphia, the novelty of the occasion of her sailing may have given rise to the report. A public fuss ensued, United States Marshal Gregory, a United States army captain, with a United States naval officer, participating. They consulted about the neutrality laws, and then started a United States steamer in pursuit, the army officer having, it is to be presumed, given advice as to the treatment of any filibustering recruit of the "horse marine" corps who should be found on board. The commander of the United States vessel, as we are told, overhauled the Hornet, "let fly" at her with a blank cartridge, and then stood on with a "shotted gun," just as in the fine old days of the war. The Hornet "came to." She was boarded, and the articles, such as we have enumerated above, were found. Twenty-five men were also seized. The Hornet has been turned over by the United States Marshal and laid under the guns of the Government steamer. It is gallant work and good for Philadelphia, as the event will not startle the Quaker population overmuch. President Grant's men are "around."

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SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Valliette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

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$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·000
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900.00

$1,109,900 Par. Market value, $1,130,325·25
Cost, $1,093,604·26.

Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made		322,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value		1,813·0
Cash in bank	$116,150·08	
Cash in drawer	413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "
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ACCRUED SURPLUS ... 1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS ... 1,193,843·43
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Cash Assets, July 1, 1869.
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FIRE,
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The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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Assets ... $2,35[0]
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LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 186[9]

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 186[9]

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 186[9]

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 186[9]

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THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

"The Galaxy."

Turner Brothers & Co. send us the September number of the *Galaxy*, which has the following table of contents:—

"Susan Fielding," by Mrs. Edwards. Chapters XXVII and XXVIII. (With an illustration.) "The Two Ways," by E. R. Sill. "The Jersey Cows," by Charles Wyllys Elliott. "Our Mineral Springs," by John C. Draper, M. D. "The Story of a Life," by Anna L. Johnson. "The White Flag," by William Winter. "Our Criminal Population," by Edward Crapsey. "New York Journalists—Theodore Tilton," by Eugene Benson. "Put Yourself in His Place," by Charles Reade. Chapter XII. (With an illustration.) "Without the Stars," by George H. Calvert. "Little Bopeep," in two parts. Part I. "Death and Life," by C. F. B. "The Irish Church Dethroned," by Justin McCarthy. "The Unsociableness of Society," by Richard Grant White. "The Galaxy Miscellany," containing "Paradoxical Words," by George Wakeman; "The Dickens Names," by W. W. Fowler. "Drift-Wood," by Philip Quilibet, containing "Naval Names;" "A Word and its Uses." "Literature and Art." "Nebulæ," by the Editor.

We quote the following on "The Dickens Names," by W. W. Fowler:—

What's in a name? Very much, in a successful novel. The tragic, romantic, and chivalrous in fiction, of course, have their distinct class of high-sounding and musical appellatives, just as the simply respectable and common-place have their appropriate names; but the comic and grotesque call for a nomenclature both odd and ridiculous, and the more marked in this respect the better. We could hardly imagine the character known to us as Mr. Briggs, the highly respectable man of business in the "bottle-green" jacket, as figuring under the name and style of Lorenzo or Romeo, any more than we could suppose the practically maudlin Swiveller to have changed names with the melancholy Alonzo or the conventional Major Pendennis.

The modern system of fiction-names, it should be here noted, is quite different from the antique. The latter consisted rather in the use of significant words which describe in set and unmistakable terms the personage that bears them. The names of the *dramatis personæ* of Aristophanes, prince of Greek comedy, are a case in point. Thus, for instance, the principal personage in his play of the *Clouds*, a cunning lout, is called Strepsiades, that is, the "son of a twister." The modern system, on the other hand, consists more generally in the fabrication or the selection of names which by means of the curious juxtaposition of vowels and consonants without any distinct meaning as words, by their sound alone convey to the mind an idea more or less clear of the characters to which they belong. We get, in this way, at the start, a kind of cabinet picture, in shadow, light or dark, of the persons whose traits are filled in by sundry broad strokes as the play develops.

It is of the Dickens names that we are now to speak in this connection. For variety, singularity, and fitness they may challenge comparison, not with that of one merely, but with that of any ten authors, living or dead. Indeed, his selection of fiction names would of itself prove him the judicious artist and the consummate man of genius in all that relates to the subtly humorous and the broadly grotesque. Every one who has read him will unite in the exclamation of the young Frenchman on reading "Martin Chuzzlewit," "where did the man get all his names?" Did he select them from the very full and rich vocabulary of English onomatology, comprising, as it does, twenty thousand or more surnames, or did he evolve them, as some metaphysical philosophers would say, "from his inner consciousness." Largely, no doubt, from the latter. Some are clearly such as we may see any day, and are common enough. Not a few may be attributed to his wonderful power of perception and association. The mind of the great humorist is like a vast kaleidoscope, crowded with mental daguerreotype negatives of impressions gathered from a thousand sights and objects through life, from early childhood. This kaleidoscope the master hand has only to shift a trifle from one side to the other, and straightway groups of strange faces and forms are thrown upon the pages, and then come trooping forth names equally strange, and arrange themselves in their proper places. Such names as Sliderskew, Pumblechook, Sweedlepipe, Podsnap, Pogram, and a host of others, are purely fanciful, and yet full of the most ludicrous suggestion; others sound like real names curiously twisted and distorted, sometimes with queer diminutive tails tacked on, such as Tappertit, Creakle, Wititterly, etc.; others, again, are word-caricatures, like Mantilini, Snevellicci, Pecksniff, Veneering, etc.

But, strange as it may appear, the larger number of these fantastic names are now, or have been heretofore, borne by living flesh and blood. Not only in Kent, the native county of the great magician, and in London, but all up and down "Merrie England," from Devonshire to the "land of cakes and brither Scots," they meet us like old, familiar faces. Not long since, a traveller, stopping at Folkestone, a pleasant village near Dover, in Kent, had his attention attracted by a "great, broad-shouldered, genial Englishman," in every line of whose rubicund face the word jolly was patent. Hearing him addressed as "Tapley," a mischievous impulse, too strong to be resisted, urged our traveller to address him, and inquire if this was Mr. Mark Tapley. The surprise may be imagined when, in the richest of South English tones, the answer came forth, "The same, at your service, sir." What made the coincidence still more striking was the fact that he had actually been in America and was overheard by our informant "damning the blarsted country" with true British unction. Other Kentish names are Chuslet, a contraction of Chuzzlewit, Bubble and Hubble, Roker, Sloper and Soper, Tigg and Bigg, Noggs and Boggs, Wardle and Varden, Jagger and Bufkin, Weevil and Barkis: a Jemmy Groves and a Tom Codlin, not to mention a Ben Allen and a Bob Sawyer, may also be found in the old name registers of that county.

The name of Pickwick will, we trust, be not the less illustrious and venerable when we assert that the De Pikewikes were a "family of repute," as Burke would phrase it, in the county of Wilts, as long ago as the reign of Edward I. One of this family, a William de Pikewike, was, like his namesake of glorious memory, actually imprisoned, we are sorry to say, for felony, but as the offense was compounded by the payment of eight shillings, it cannot be thought very heinous.

How many a charmed hour spent over those magical pages is brought to mind, when in Yorkshire we meet such names as John Browdie and a W. Squeers (not Wackford, however); in Cheshire, the Gummidges, Rudges and Twemlows; in Essex the Chicks, one of whom, at least, is Miss Chick. Dumby is a Lincolnshire name, and Bunsby reminds us of the naval hero who dispensed his wisdom in "solid chunks;" but among the numerous bynames in that county, we look in vain for a Snagsby, a Fledgeby, a Nickleby, and a Jellaby; there is in one of its wolds a Dedlock, who might have been, we will suppose, a far-away cousin of Sir Leicester Dedlock, of Chesneywold, Bart. A Solomon Gillis lived in Devonshire, a hundred years ago, and the Cuttles have numerous representatives in Scotland, for which overhaul your guidebook, "and when found make a note." Some of the characters look as if they had borrowed their names from the Anglo-Saxons and Danes of a thousand years ago, and of such are Wegg and Wackles, Peggotty, Nattingall, and Wopsle. Skiffin, Senby, Sloppy, Knagg, and Kettle were old Scandinavians in Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire. Boffin, the Golden Dustman, finds his prototype in Boffing of King Alfred's days. Among these ancient names we meet a Tullocking, which readily suggests Tulkinghorn, and a Spottle and Turvey; from which the descent is easy to Spottletoes and Turveydrop. A Kenge is, modern Londoner, but Carboy and Quinion are old Irish names.

Bardell, Potterson, and Micawber are found in Scotland. Walking through London streets a crowd of familiar surnames look down at us from the sign-boards, and seem to grimace welcome as we repeat them. Toodles is a clerk in the Common Pleas; Nipper keeps coffee rooms No. 8 Castle street, but whether he has a daughter Susan deponent saith not; Carker is a printer; a not very "young man of the name of Guppy," keeps a chandler's shop at No. 1 Gee street; a Bucket, weary, perhaps, of his arduous labors in the detective force, was lately a dairyman at No. 8 Chandler place. Flite, a fishmonger, No. 8 Union street, has a daughter known as Miss Flite. Brass, Vholes (or Vowles), and Quillop (Quilp) are earning an honest livelihood. A Gargery has gone into the leather business. Mrs. Crupp is a milliner; Heap, whose Christian name may, for aught we know, be Uriah, is keeping the "Bunch of Grapes," a public house on Dowgate Hill. Pocket is fishmonger; Traddles a greengrocer. The Cheerybles lately held a family meeting in London. Winkle, Dowler, Nubbles, Muzzle, Grummer, Stiggins, and Tupman, are Londoners. Dodson and Fogg do not appear on the roll of attorneys, but a Dodson is now an advocate, and every one knows how Foggs abound in London, even outside of the courts of law. Pinch, Slyme, Venus, Tippens, and Peecher are entities among English names, but we look in vain for our old friends Bagstock, Todgers, Bliniber, Lammle, Linkinwater, and a host of others, all figments of the novelist's brain.

Under the name of Pogram he hits off the ponderous oracular utterances of Daniel Webster. Cyrus Choke, U. S. M., is the *nom de guerre* of Rufus Choate, and Genery Dunkle, "the shrill boy," is Oliver Wendell Holmes—indeed a perusal of Martin Chuzzlewit will call up not a few pen caricatures of distinguished Americans, masquerading there under the oddest of names. To the careful student the Dickens nomenclature is a striking illustration how genius by a process intuitive and peculiar to itself, mastering the laws of language and the human mind, calls in as ministers to its work all that is dramatic in philosophy, history, and society.

Under the head of "Nebulæ," the editor contributes the following paragraphs:—

—Here is a contribution to the great woman's rights discussion, which though indirect in its application, may be worth considering. Insurance companies which are willing to grant policies of insurance on the lives of women, refuse to insure women against accidents. Why? For the following reasons, as we heard them lately explained by the agent of a company in large business: Women seldom have any regular occupation, and it is, therefore, often impossible to be certain whether a woman is really disabled by an accident to such a degree as would entitle a man to compensation. Women's clothes render them specially liable to accident—a woman is held fast by her petticoats amid the *debris* of a shattered railway car, for instance, when a man is easily extricated. Women seldom have as much coolness and presence of mind in danger as men have, and therefore are more liable to be injured. Women, owing to obvious physical causes, are liable to severe injury from mere fright—a false alarm of fire, for instance, or the supposed imminence of a railway collision, from the shock of which the most cowardly man recovers in half an hour may bring an almost fatal miscarriage on his wife. The vast majority of women are affected by or liable to ailments which render any shock likely to injure and disable, and from which men are wholly exempt. Women commonly decline to submit to the examination of the medical officers of a company, and the company, therefore, have frequently no means of knowing whether the disabling for which compensation is claimed may not be the result of other causes than those to which it is acribed. Finally—and for these two concluding reasons we beg to say our gallantry utterly refuses to hold itself responsible—women make a tremendous work about small hurts which men would hardly heed; and are less honest in their dealings than men! *Non noster hic sermo!* We only present it for the consideration of the philosophic mind.

—Is "a sorrow's crown of sorrow the remembering happier things?" Tennyson says so, acknowledging that he takes the belief from Dante, who put it into the mouth of poor Francesca de Rimini; and Dante through Francesca acknowledges that he took it from Virgil. Thackeray speaks in "Vanity Fair" of "that bitterest of all helpless woe with which miserable men think of happy past times." Yet, despite all these great authorities, the general truth of the sentiment may surely be questioned. Does not the memory of a happy time frequently—commonly one might say—operate in alleviation of a present sorrow? Do not garrulous people, reduced to sudden poverty, find evident consolation in thinking and talking of their better days? To speak of sorrows of a tenderer kind, does not Tennyson himself say "'tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all?" Does not Goethe's Egmont, on the verge of the scaffold, console himself with the proud saying, "I cease to live, but I have lived!" And Shakespeare's Antony, in his utter ruin and despair, finds a joy in feeding his thoughts "on those my former fortunes, wherein I lived the greatest prince of the earth." Poor Francesca of Rimini herself did, we cannot help thinking, derive some comfort, in all her shame and misery, from the remembrance of the brief hour of mad and sudden happiness. Disraeli makes his Ixion, as he is about to be launched into eternal space, bound to the wheel, tell Jupiter defiantly that he can bear the unending punishment, because "my memory shall be everlasting as my torment." An eminent Englishman, who has for some years been wholly blind from the effects of an accident, once assured us that it is always a joy to him to remember the scenes he loved to look on when he had sight. We think there is a good case to be made out against Dante's famous declaration.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—About half-past six o'clock last evening, an alarm of fire was caused by the rekindling of the fire at the Dessicated Codfish Company's building, on Columbia avenue, near Fifth street. While the firemen were engaged in extinguishing the flames, an adjoining shed, upon which were a large number of boys, gave way, precipitating all to the ground. Among the injured was Thomas F. O'Brien, who was badly cut about the head, and had one of his arms fractured in several places. He was removed to the residence of his parents, No. 1747 Cadwalader street, where surgical aid was rendered. Jacob Wentzell, aged 8 years, residing in Oxford street, below Cadwalader, was badly injured in one of his legs. A lad residing near the Episcopal Hospital had several ribs broken. He was removed to his home. Several others were injured, but owing to the distance at which they resided, it was impossible to ascertain their names or the character of their injuries.

—Captain Shaw, Chief Engineer of the London Fire Department, is expected in New York city in a few days. The Philadelphia Fire Department propose inviting him to this city, and, with this object in view, a number of gentlemen connected with the department met in the Chief's office last evening and appointed a committee to make arrangements for his reception, providing the invitation is accepted.

—The hotel situated at the northwest corner of Swanson and Queen streets, occupied by William Donnelly, was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $1000. The proprietor of the house leased a portion of the building to a gentleman and his wife, and while the latter was preparing dinner the place took fire. The house was insured.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 133¼.

—Admiral Hoff arrived in New York yesterday.

—The rains of the past few days have improved the corn crops in the Western and Southwestern States.

—The barque Odd Fellow, which ran ashore on Little Placentia, on Friday last, was plundered by wreckers.

—The Collector of Customs at New York has been notified that he has no right to collect municipal taxes.

—President Grant was at Harrisburg last evening. To-day he visits the mines in Lebanon and Schuylkill counties.

—Kriel, the wife murderer of Louisville, will not be hung yet, owing to a blunder in the recording of the death sentence.

—The wreck of the steamship Germania has yielded up but one box of specie—silver. The rest of the cargo is worthless.

—The Cleopatra has sunk in shoal water at Trepassy, where she ran aground, and efforts are being made to save her cargo.

—The morocco factory of Freeman Sewal, of Charlestown, Mass., was burned last night. The loss is estimated at $15,000, partially insured.

—The Indians in the Barr Mountains, Arizona, have been dispersed by United States troops. They lately attacked a farm between Wickenberg and Vulture, and captured nine mules.

—A lad, named David McCarthy, was shot in Pittsburg, yesterday, by a police officer, who, being attacked by a mob, fired into the middle of it from his revolver. The lad is not dangerously hurt.

—Judge Dent, the candidate for the Governorship of Mississippi, last night prepared an article for the Washington press denouncing Secretary Boutwell as an intriguer for the Presidency, and the cause of President Grant's hostility to the Conservatives of Mississippi.

Foreign Affairs.

Dublin, Aug. 17.—The Municipal Council have adopted an address to Earl Spencer, Mr. Gladstone, and Earl Gray, congratulating them and the country on the passage of the Irish Church bill. The conservative members absented themselves when the vote was taken.

Archbishop Cullen has summoned the Roman Catholic Bishops to meet in council for the discussion of public questions.

Havana, Aug. 17.—At the opening of the Casino Espanol, the Captain-General made a speech. He congratulated the gentlemen who had established the institution on having carried out an idea pregnant with good results. His believed it would serve to tighten the bonds of affection that should unite good Spaniards on both sides of the ocean. He warned the members of this as well as similar associations, that they should avoid political discussions, otherwise their reunions would degenerate into political or revolutionary clubs, presenting obstacles to good government. The President of the Casino and the editor of the *Prensa* made replies, fully according with the sentiments of the Captain-General.

Berlin, Aug. 17.—It is reported that the North and South German States have agreed to commence action with respect to the Œcumenical Council, if the resolutions adopted by that body on the question of the temporal power of the Pope should threaten the peace of Europe.

Constantinople, Aug. 17.—An early arrival of Ismael Pacha is expected.

Trieste, Aug. 17.—The United States frigate Franklin has arrived.

Paris, Aug. 17.—The Emperor is better today, and took a walk in the park at St. Cloud. It is now asserted that General Lebœuf will be Minister of War.

Corfu, Aug. 17.—Mr. Tuckerman, the American Minister, has received a special invitation to attend the festivities on the occasion of the baptism of Prince Constantine, at Athens.

Madrid, Aug. 17.—A body of Carlists, led by Vicar Alcubias, were defeated at Abejuela by the national troops. The Vicar and nineteen others were taken prisoners.

City of Mexico, Aug. 13, via Havana.—The conspiracy against the life of President Juarez, the discovery of which has been already reported, was completely frustrated. All the principal conspirators, including five Generals, were captured. One of the latter has since escaped from prison, and is in Michoacan. A number of persons arrested in connection with this plot have been set at liberty.

The Mexican army is to be filled up by enlistment instead of conscription. Recruiting parties will be sent through the country, and extra inducements will be offered. Solahar, formerly chairman of the Mexican Boundary Commission, has become insane.

John Black, for many years Consul in Mexico, has gone to New York.

A copy of the treaty between Mexico and the North German Confederation has been forwarded to Berlin for ratification.

The National Academy, at Tacubaya, is full of students, and is in a prosperous condition.

The Indian revolt in Yucatan is growing more serious. The Indians, one thousand strong, are increasing. They have burned seven haciendas near Ismael.

The Cuban residents of Merida have offered their services to the government to assist in the defense of the city.

Two Indian chiefs have been captured in Chiapas and shot. The Indians in Michoacan are becoming turbulent.

The revolution in Tamaulipas is ended. The insurgents have been dispersed, and are asking for amnesty. The question of States rights, which caused the difficulty in Queretaro, has not yet been settled. Inundations in Jalisco have caused great damage.

THE LABOR UNION.

Proceedings of the Congress—An Interesting Debate.

Subsequent to the closing of our report yesterday afternoon, the following proceedings took place in the Congress of the National Labor Union, in session at the Assembly Buildings.

The matter of the admission of Miss Susan B. Anthony still continued.

Mr. Hagan, of N. J., thought that the only question should be whether Miss Anthony was properly accredited to this Congress. If she was, she was entitled to a seat; if not, she should not be admitted.

The previous question was put, and being properly seconded, the motion to allow the withdrawal of the credentials was not agreed to.

Mr. Cummins, of Mass., moved a reconsideration of the vote, and as the representative of the most powerful trade union in the country, against the narrow-minded, sectional spirit displayed by the majority of the convention in its two days' session, with reference to the admission of Miss Anthony.

Miss Walbridge, as a representative of the working women of Massachusetts, desired that Miss Anthony might be admitted. They regarded her as a working woman, and would regard her rejection as a death-blow to the cause.

Peter P. Brown, a colored delegate from Philadelphia, thought that this matter should be fought out fairly, and hoped that the motion to reconsider would be carried.

He was much applauded, and at the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Cummins arose, amid cries of "question," and considerable confusion, but finally obtained the floor, and reiterated his former arguments in favor of his motion.

The motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. Cameron then offered a resolution confining speeches to ten minutes' duration, and not more than twice on the same subject. Agreed to.

On motion the Chair was directed to appoint a Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Peter P. Brown, colored, was appointed.

Mr. Edward Davis, of Philadelphia, took the floor, and proceeded to address the convention.

Mr. M. R. Walsh, of New York, raised the point of order that the gentleman was out of order, there being nothing before the congress.

The Chair overruled the point, and Mr. Walsh appealed from his decision.

The Chair was sustained by a vote of 58 to 35.

Mr. Davis then proceeded, and argued that under the constitution Miss Anthony was entitled to admission, and moved that she be admitted.

Mr. Sylvis, of Pennsylvania, called for the yeas and nays.

The debate was continued at considerable length for and against the proposition, with a great deal of feeling, and it was finally determined by the admission of Miss Anthony by a vote of 55 yeas to 52 nays.

Mr. Cameron, of Kansas, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the condition of those dwelling on the Cherokee Neutral reservation in Kansas. Agreed to.

Mr. John F. Walsh, of New York, offered a resolution setting forth that no member of the National Labor Union will support any candidate for any Legislature who will not pledge himself to oppose the present system of convict labor contracts. Referred to an appropriate committee.

Mr. Thomas Cullington, of Maryland, offered a resolution providing that Congress should be memorialized against the importation of coolies for the purposes of labor. Referred to Committee on Labor.

The following is the Committee on the Cherokee Neutral Reservation: Hugh Cameron, of Kansas; A. W. Phelps, of Conn.; J. F. West, of Miss.; D. Towers, of Mass.; H. H. Cramer, of Tenn.; H. S. Walker, of Alabama; John Maguire, of Mo.; W. H. Stewart, of Mich.; L. De Woolf, of Wis.; Frederick Plyer, of N. Y.

A large number of resolutions were presented by various delegates on different subjects, and were referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, read and submitted to the convention a document recommending a radical change in the financial policy of the country, the adoption of a universal paper currency, and free trade. It was referred to the Committee on Platform.

A delegate suggested that the attention of the committee be called to that portion referring to free trade, as he for one was in favor of a still higher tariff than the present one.

Adjourned until this morning.

MISSOURI.

Prize Fight between Tom Allen and Charles Gallagher—Allen the Victor at the End of the Ninth Round.

St. Louis, Aug. 17.—The prize fight party left on the steamer Louisville for Foster's Island, the scene of the conflict between Allen and McCoole, at 9 o'clock this morning, twelve hundred strong. The combatants were taken on board at Carondelet, six miles below the city, between 10 and 11 o'clock, since when nothing has been heard from the party.

St. Louis, Aug. 17.—Brief despatches say the prize-fighting party arrived at the chosen ground at 12·25 P. M. Dad Ryan was selected as umpire for Allen, and Jack Lowrey for Gallagher. At 1·44 Gallagher entered the ring, Allen having previously taken his place. Allen won the choice of corners, and the fight is now progressing.

St. Louis, Aug. 17.—Tom Kelley and Ned O'Baldwin were the seconds for Gallagher, and Jim Coyne and Butt Riley for Allen, Larry Hessel acting as referee. The ring was formed in a grove, but the sun poured in fiercely. Will Karney was ringmaster, and twenty ring-keepers were appointed to preserve order.

First Round—After considerable sparring, Allen received a heavy blow on the mouth, which knocked him down and caused him to bleed freely.

Second Round—Allen went down from a sharp stinging hit under the ear.

Third Round—Both received and gave heavy blows, terminating in a clinch, in which Allen went down.

At this point several clubs were thrown at Allen, one of which hit him on the cheek, causing blood to flow.

Fourth Round—More terrific blows were given on both sides, the round terminating in Allen's favor.

Fifth Round—This was favorable to Allen, although he was knocked over the ropes.

Sixth Round—Gallagher was a little slow in coming up, and received two very heavy blows full on the nose, and another on the stomach, and although Allen went down at the close, Gallagher got the worst of the round.

Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Rounds.—These were all favorable to Allen, and on the termination of the latter the sponge was thrown up for Gallagher, and Allen declared the victor.

St. Louis, Aug. 17.—The account telegraphed from the battle-field this afternoon does not agree with the description brought by the reporters who returned on the Louisville this evening. Instead of nine rounds being fought, as previously reported, there were eleven, more than half of which were decidedly in favor of Allen.

At the end of the eleventh round, Tom Kelly, one of Gallagher's seconds, threw up the sponge, and Allen and his friends left the ring. Subsequently, the referee said he did not know who threw up the sponge, and declared the battle a draw.

It is stated that Tom Kelly acknowledged on the ground that Gallagher whipped, and he threw the sponge up, but after getting on board the boat he denied having done so. The result is considered a greater outrage to Allen than the decision in the McCoole fight.

DENT.

The Prospective Conservative Candidate for Governor of Mississippi Writes a "Sweetly Indignant" Letter to Boutwell.

Washington, August 17, 1869.—To Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury—Sir:—I shall make little apology for asking your attention to my letter, and less for the nature of its contents. You were the first to deny the political orthodoxy of my friends and myself, and by all the rules of the forum I am entitled to a defense. Again, you hold an office of the Republic, and your acts, therefore, are legitimate subjects of criticism by the humblest citizen thereof. But in some respects we are alike. For instance, we are both aspirants for place, with this difference: You aim to be the next President, with every assurance of success except in the opinion of the people, while I seek an humbler place, with my hopes in disastrous eclipse except in the judgment of Mississippi.

In the probable results of the future we both stand amenable to the judgment of the country. In the pursuit of your ambition, you are ungrateful and unscrupulous as to the means of success. Your organ, the New York *Sun*, in the same breath ridicules the capacity of your master and dwells with emphasis upon your peculiar fitness for his office. Your excellent tool, Mr. Tullock, became so reckless in the manipulation of your department in the interest of your ambition, and so defiant of the wishes of the President of the country, that to save yourself from an explosion of popular indignation you found it convenient to transfer him to another sphere of scandalous activity, where his talents might be exerted with equal effect and less effrontery. Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas, not to mention anything so humble as myself, were obstructions in the way of your success, because, through President Grant's intervention in excluding the proscriptive clauses from their organic law, these States are brought into the Union and firmly welded to his support. Now, this is in direct conflict with your systemized plans; for what General Grant gets in the next Presidential election, clearly Mr. Boutwell will not get, and therefore have you denounced the conservative Republicans, who are for Grant, that you may obtain the proscriptive Republicans, who are for Boutwell: and by some strange dexterous management and occult political strategy you have so worked upon the confidence of the President as to cause him to flourish the club with which you intend to break his head, by inducing him to join you in denunciation of the conservative Republicans—a party created by his magnanimity and triumphant through his encouragement. But, sir, your purpose is easily discernible, and has a two-fold object, viz., to destroy the National Republican party in the South, and then to reconstruct from its shattered fragments a Boutwell party, with no Richmond in the field to strike for your crown. But if you cannot succeed in this scheme of desperate enterprise you mean to ruin—a result, from present appearances, much more likely to be reached. Your official intervention for Wells, for instance, gave twenty thousand majority to Walker. Your letter to Stokes gave Tennessee to Senter by an overwhelming vote of seventy thousand. Your marvellous political sagacity, now active in Mississippi and Texas, will repeat your calamity, and again overwhelm you with discomfiture and defeat. Superadd to these results of your unapproachable folly the imposition on these States of your iron-clad oath, and the alienation is complete, landing them all into the outstretched arms of Democracy. But the consequences of your folly do not stop here. Ohio and Pennsylvania and others will follow, deciding their political status in October, and the North will echo back the condemnation of the South, and peal in your ears this fact, that there is still left enough of the incorruptible virtue of the Republic to rebuke you for a wanton repression of that most sacred right—the elective franchise.

But, sir, this will not deter you from your mad course; you will still persist until every prop that supports our party is stricken away, and the whole grand superstructure tumbles about our ears in hopeless ruin. When you were appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and unanimously confirmed by a Senate of every shade of political opinion, did you not take an oath to administer your office impartially, and for the exclusive objects of its creation—to collect the revenue and control the finances of the country? Is not that office the property of the nation, and yourself only clothed for a time with a little brief authority? Then, sir, how do you explain this perversion of its legitimate uses and functions into a means and instrument of oppression to force and compel an election of obnoxious rulers upon the people of the South?

Is such a course consistent with your oath of office? or do you call this a great moral idea? But, Mr. Boutwell, though you have thus prostituted the power of your office for purposes of oppression, without the warrant of conscience or law, it may be that you can tell me by what authority you assume to pronounce upon my political orthodoxy? Who constituted you the infallible pope of Republicanism? Who gave you the authority to hurl the political anathemas of the party? Again, what right had you to commit the administration to your policy? Have you to learn yet that you are only part of the administration, and not the whole of it, though your friends believe that a monomania has seized your mind on that subject, and that you verily believe yourself the State?

Very respectfully, Lewis Dent.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	5·13	Moon Sets	1·49
Sun Sets	6·54	High Water	10·42

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

John O. James, C. B. Dubborow, Thomas L. Gillespie, } Committee of the Month.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Moravian	Liverpool	New York	July 29
Atalanta	London	New York	July 31
Malta	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Aug. 3
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 4
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 6
New York	Havre	New York	Aug. 7
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Aug. 10
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Aug. 10
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 11
England	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 11
FOR EUROPE.			
Java	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 18
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 18
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Union	New York	Bremen	Aug. 19
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 21
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Aug. 21
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Atalanta	New York	London	Aug. 28
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 4
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 19
Columbia	New York	Havana	Aug. 19
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 21
Zazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 21
Henry Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 21
Gulf Stream	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 21
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Othello, Greenleaf, San Francisco, Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Andes, Sheppard, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Brig John Welsh, Jr., Munday, Sagua, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, Salem, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Philanthropist, Warren, Hingham, do.
Schr Lady Emma, Snedecor, Middletown, do.
Schr S. H. Woodbury, Woodbury, Salem, do.

Brig Adelaide, from Providence, and schr Sabino, from do., arrived on Monday, are consigned to Messrs. S. L. Merchant & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans via Havana, 4 days and 12 hours, with cotton, sugar, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers from New Orleans—Mrs. P. F. Hoxie, Mr. Lucian Le Blanc, Mr. H. C. Fuhri, Mr. J. A. Sander, Mrs. E. A. Hughes and daughter, Mrs. Heinicke and daughter. From Havana—Miss Teresa Aldecoa, Miss Rosa Aldecoa, Miss Eugenie de Rafael, Mrs. Margaret Moore, Mr. Antonio Christ, Mr. Ramon de Rafael, Mr. Gabriel Diaz, Mr. Wm. Herbert, Mr. Lucian Mesa.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Havre-de-Grace, August 18.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—
Sarah Dunbar, with coal to W. L. Lance.
Harry Craig, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Charlie and Rolla, with lumber, for Woodbury.
Harry and John, with coal, for Wilmington.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland, Latournau, from Antwerp 17th ult., for Philadelphia, was spoken 1st inst. lat. 48, long. 11.

Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 16th inst.

U. S. steamer Tallapoosa, R. Chandler, commander, from Washington, Annapolis, and Philadelphia, at New York 16th inst.

Barque Lepanto, Bell, cleared at London 3d inst. for New Bedford.

Barque Keleva, Petrell, hence, at Cronstadt 30th ult.

Brig Marianna IV, Goncalves, was loading at Lisbon 2d inst. for Philadelphia, to sail on the 7th.

Brig Virigo, Collin, hence, at Boston 16th inst.

Brig Louisa Maria, reported bound to Philadelphia, was spoken 14th inst., 20 miles SW. of Cape Hatteras.

Brig Open Sea, Babbage, hence, at Boston 15th inst.

Brig J. W. Woodruff, Haskell, hence, at Salem 14th inst.

Brig Allston, Sawyer, hence, at Salem 15th inst.

Schr J. H. Holway, hence, at Fall River 12th inst.

Schrs American Eagle, Shaw, and S. Terry, Raynor, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 14th inst.

Schrs A. Townsend, Risley; E. D. Endicott, Endicott; and Pathway, Haley, hence, at Salem 13th inst.

Schr A. Young, Young, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 13th inst.

Schrs Hannah Little, Godfrey; Z. L. Adams, Nickerson; Koret, Crocker; and M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, hence, at Boston 16th inst.

Schrs Alida, Manson, from Boston; A. T. Sipple, Goodwin, from do.; Benjamin Strong, Brown, from Providence; and R. H. Wilson, Harris, from Newport, all for Philadelphia, at New York 16th inst.

Schr Louisa W. Birdsall, Latham, hence, at Apponaug 13th inst.

Schr Baltimore, Dix, hence, at Salem 14th inst.

Schrs General Banks, Ryder, and Stephen Morris, Seaman, hence, at Salem 5th inst.

Schr Northern Light, Ireland, hence, at Beverly 8th inst., and sailed 16th on her return.

Schr B. F. Reese, Brannan, hence, at Beverly 9th inst., and sailed 12th on her return.

Schr Ocean Traveler, Adams, hence, at Beverly 10th inst.

Schr L. D. Small, Tice, hence, at Danvers 10th inst.

Schr M. Van Dusen, Compton, hence, at Danvers 13th instant.

Schr Abbie Pitman, Lambord, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 11th inst.

Schr M. H. Read, Benson, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 14th inst.

Schr Marietta Hand, Norton, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 15th inst.

Schr Benjamin English, Barker, hence, at Providence 15th inst.

Schrs Thomas Booz, Somers; Gettysburg, Corson; Armenia Bartlett, Bartlett; Cora Etta, Sleeper; Mary E. Simmons, Taylor; E. J. Raynor, Hutchinson; Sarah Mills, Wright; and S. T. Baker, Brewster, sailed from Providence 14th inst. for Philadelphia.

MISCELLANY.

Letters received in Salem from Captain Williams, of barque Jersey, of Salem (before reported by telegraph lost at Tamatave, Madagascar, June 18, and which was heavily insured in Philadelphia), state that when near mid-channel, bound in, saw a breaker on port bow; kept off, when the wind suddenly died out; put the barque in stays, but gathering sternway, let go both anchors and clewed up all sails, at this time being in five fathoms water. At 3 P. M. tailed on to the reef and struck very heavily aft, unshipping rudder, and springing a leak; after which parted port chain and dragged broadside on to the reef, where she pounded heavily. Cut away masts, which eased her; some seas breaking over the vessel and tearing off copper on starboard side. Weather squally and sea making; the vessel was cracking and grinding heavily when left. All the specie and about 100 bales cotton goods had been saved up to June 22. Under date of Reunion, 2d July, it is stated that "the general cargo has been saved, but the manufactured goods are wet."

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, August 18,
A NEW SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
in a prologue and three acts, by Henry Leslie, Esq., author of "The Orange Girl," entitled
DUTY.

Silas Engleheart	Mr. Charles Walcot
Ruby Dayrell (fourth appearance)	Lewis Morrison
Trafalgar Joe	W. H. Bailey
Augustus Brown	W. A. Chapman
Jonathan Searley	W. L. Street
Hetty Arnold	Mrs. Charles Walcot
Mrs. Engleheart	Mrs. W. A. Chapman
Keziah	Mr. Owen Fawcett
Little Annie	Little Nell

ARCH STREET THEATRE.
BRILLIANT OVERFLOWING HOUSES NIGHTLY.
Positively the last week, commencing
MONDAY EVENING, August 16,
and continuing every night during the week.
Unlimited success of the famous
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S GIGANTIC MINSTRELS,
introducing more sensation new novelties to the patrons and lovers of refined Minstrelsy.
First Time—"Twice Married."
First Time—"The Rival Lovers."
Second Time—"Belle Helene," Thursday.
First Time—"Growle's Domestic Trouble."
Second Time—"Great Peace Jubilee," Friday.
First Time—New Witticisms, New Ballads, Songs, Choruses, Dances, Overtures, etc. etc. 8 16 6t
MATINEE—SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2½.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. See Notice in Educational Column. 7 24sw12t

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

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Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1869.

THE DENT LETTER.

JUDGE LEWIS DENT has evidently made up his mind that if the "crown" of Mississippi (for he calls offices "crowns") is to slip through his fingers, he will at least have satisfaction out of Secretary Boutwell. It would scarcely do at this juncture to demand redress in the good old fire-eating style, by ordering coffee and pistols for two, and the best remedy left is to attack the guardian of the public funds in the newspapers.

So far as the matters in controversy between the high contending parties are concerned, we are inclined to suspect that there is some truth in the charges which each makes against the other, and that Dent is about as near right in alleging that Boutwell cherishes Presidential aspirations, as Boutwell in turn is in attributing to Dent the design of dividing and eventually destroying the Republican party of Mississippi. It is therefore a very "pretty quarrel as it stands," and if the Secretary can be induced to follow it up it will afford no little amusement to the public.

In Virginia and Tennessee Mr. Boutwell's efforts to keep the Republican party in good working order have resulted in overwhelming conservative victories, but as he has taken time by the firelock in his Mississippi experiment, that may prove more successful. Judge Dent alleges that the interest displayed by the Secretary in these campaigns, in connection with the use of the national patronage to promote his views, is not merely a perversion of power, but a purely selfish intrigue to undermine General Grant's prospects for a renomination and re-election. Indeed, the more direct charge is made that by "dexterous management and occult political strategy" Boutwell has induced Grant to "flourish the club" with which he (Boutwell) "intends to break his (Grant's) head!"—so that the business is decidedly serious.

The general tendency of the so-called "conservative" movements in the South is no doubt Democratic, and they have at least afforded great facilities for dividing the negro vote. It is barely possible that some of the conservatives, men like Governor Walker, of Virginia, for instance, may be disposed to yield a faithful support to the President; but certainly their organizations cannot be considered as reliably Republican. And Judge Dent, in calling the Mississippi faction, of which he is the ostensible leader, a "National Republican party," can scarcely be ignorant of the fact that the main body of its supporters hate nothing worse than genuine Republican principles. He cannot deceive the public on this point, no matter how much he may rail against the Secretary. His diatribes are only interesting and important in consequence of his elucidation of the mysteries of the next Presidential campaign. He has resolved that if he must howl as a baffled aspirant for the Governorship of Mississippi, the world shall know his opinion of the plans adopted by Boutwell to win the first prize in American politics. He gives direct expression to the rumors which have hitherto been circulated only to be denied that the Secretary "aims to be the next President." He alleges that the New York *Sun* is Boutwell's organ, and that in the same breath it ridicules the capacity of his "master," and praises his administrative capacity; that Tullock, who is called an "excellent tool," manipulated the Treasury Department in the interest of Boutwell's ambition; and that the Secretary has assumed power as an "infallible Pope of Republicanism," for the purpose of destroying the National Republican party in the South, with the intention of reconstructing "from the shattered fragments a Boutwell party."

If Dent is to go down as a gubernatorial candidate, he is determined to sink with his flag flying and his guns shotted. It is early in the day to devise plots for the succession; but such things have been done before and may be done again, and although the public will receive with much caution the allegations against Boutwell, who can say that there is not at least a grain of truth in them?

EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS.

PARENTS whose sons are not to study professions are often puzzled to determine exactly what course of school or college instruction will best prepare their boys for life. Recognizing the value of an educated mind in any occupation, they are unwilling to send their sons into the world with half-formed judgments and but little or no knowledge of their own language and its literature. Perhaps such a lack of early mental training has prevented their own success, or, if they have succeeded, still leads them to say, with a prominent merchant of our city, "Had I only enjoyed such a training as I now give my son, how much greater might my usefulness have been!" And yet they both hear it boldly asserted, and (as they suppose) often see it exemplified, that the old classical training of our colleges not only does not fit, but positively unfits, young men for practical life. Of the several plans suggested as furnishing the required education, no one has proved entirely satisfactory. Some parents, considering the college "coat" altogether "too long," adopt the very "short" one of a little commercial arithmetic and some business details, hoping that these will make an able merchant; but they usually see in despair, when it is too late, that their sons can never rise above the rank of clerk. A few whose wealth enables them to employ private tutors, supplement the instruction of the school with a course at home, and often, it is true, find their money well spent, when they see not only the prosperity, but the intelligence and high-toned lives, also, of which this expenditure has been largely the cause. But for the many this plan is far too expensive, and therefore impracticable. The question still remains unanswered.

The validity of this position against the old collegiate education is by no means universally acknowledged. Many educated men, as well in business as in the professions, contend that both time and money are well expended for a regular college course—Greek, Latin, and mathematics; that if a young man does enter the store or bank at eighteen or twenty, and though neither Euripides, Horace, nor the Calculus helps him in planning ventures or in keeping a ledger, yet the well-balanced judgment which he brings with him, as *capital*, more than represents all that it cost. This opinion, however, it is not our purpose to discuss. We wish to present to those parents who are unwilling to give their boys classical educations other possibilities which they may have overlooked.

It is never denied, we suppose, that every system of education must fulfil two conditions:—(1) That it strengthen, by developing, the mind, and (2) that it liberally supply valuable information. A boy who aim to be an eminent merchant, therefore, no more than one who is to study medicine, may fail, without loss, to acquire by a course of study such intellectual power and general knowledge as will make him both the more able to solve the problems of his occupation, and the more agreeable, intelligent, and worthy of influential social position. Otherwise, though he be a member of a firm, he is below his proper station. His ability is of an inferior grade, and his success is apt to be as his ability. The examples of successful uneducated men, few as compared with the whole number of men in business, can generally be accounted for upon the ground of genius, self-education, or efficient help from educated employes or partners. An education for business, then, should fulfil both the conditions named above, though, perhaps, it should comply with the second in a greater degree than the first.

To furnish the course of study apparently required for this purpose, several colleges—and among them our own University of Pennsylvania—have so arranged their curriculums that, while the classical or the scientific course may still be pursued by those who wish it, two other courses, the elective and the partial, are open to other students. In the former, a conspicuous place is assigned to the modern languages and their literature, especially English, French, and German, while enough of abstract study remains to insure mental development. As set forth in the last catalogue of the University, this course is unusually attractive; and, as at Harvard, is rewarded at its completion with the degree of A. B. The partial course is *selective*, the student pursuing any selected course sanctioned by the Faculty of Arts. No degree is given, and therefore the time occupied by it may be considerably shortened for students whose age renders it advisable. During the last year four students pursued studies belonging regularly to the two first years, and a similar plan might be pursued, we suppose, for the last two, if the case were urgent. Such a "half loaf" is surely better than "no bread."

Business men, whose sons are to succeed in their firms, and who desire to avoid the Scylla of what they term the "dead culture," find in these suggestions a plan by which to escape the Charybdis of no culture at all. Many young men to-day read nothing but the newspapers, because they lack the intelligence which makes standard works interesting. Hence their dissipated lives: they have nothing else to do, after leaving the store. If the boys who in the next generation are to conduct the great material interests of our country are to be at all equal to the possibilities of the coming age, their intellectual training must compare, more nearly than at present, with that of our prospective lawyers, physicians, and theologians.

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

YESTERDAY the Labor Congress labored through an immense quantity of words, but without any results that are likely to have any appreciable effect in revolutionizing society. The resolutions and speeches, which fill whole columns of the papers, when boiled down to their essence appear to be nothing more than the querulous complaints of men who have worried themselves sick over the problem of "Have and oh had I!" There was a great deal of talk about the unequal distribution of wealth, the oppression of labor by capital, and the inadequate emoluments of the working man, all of which, in substance, amounts to a working man saying:—"I have but a dollar that I earn by obeying the Divine decree to earn my bread by the sweat of my brow, while there is a bloated banker or bondholder who has a hundred dollars that he did not labor for. He has, therefore, violated the Divine mandate, he is no better than I am, part of his wealth is mine by a natural right, and therefore matters ought to be fixed up in such a manner that he will be compelled to divide his ill-gotten gains with me." How to make these ill-conditioned holders of capital disgorge is the interesting problem in political economy that the Labor Congress is apparently attempting to solve. One of the resolutions which was offered yesterday invited the co-operation of "all who open up and cultivate farms, build cities, construct railroads, erect factories, toil in workshops, teach schools, labor in their professions of law and medicine, and divinity or preaching of the Gospel, as also those 'who by intellectual labor extract the principles of science from from the great arcana of nature and give them practical forms of art and direct the hand of industry.'" This seems to be tolerably comprehensive, bankers, brokers, and editors being apparently the only ones excluded from participation in the movement for the advancement of the dignity of labor. It is significant, however, that one delegate was greeted with hisses when he said, "But suppose I did not do a hand-stir, but labor mentally. It is a great deal harder on the constitution. I cannot understand this sort of thing of working meaning one kind of labor. I hold that a man if he labors at anything is a workingman." This stray gleam of common sense amid such a mass of pure bathos was refreshing, but it was evidently not in accordance with the leading ideas of the Congress, and disapprobation was therefore expressed in a marked manner. And yet it is evident that the ability to do a little mental labor is just what the majority of the delegates to this convention, and the labor agitators generally, most stand in need of.

The main idea in all the discussions on this subject appears to be, that the "ancient rule of thumb" is alone entitled to be called labor, and that the man who digs and delves, and never tries by his own efforts to do anything better, is the only workman, and that a man who can earn more money by using his head instead of his hands is an oppressor, an aristocrat, and a bloated bondholder. A very large majority of the wealthiest men in this country commenced life as manual laborers of the lowest class; they worked hard, however; they saved wherever there was a chance to save, and they availed themselves of every opportunity to push ahead in the world. They were not satisfied with their condtiion in life, but they did not whine about it, and attend conventions and offer resolutions, but set themselves seriously to the business of making money. They did not limit themselves to eight hours, but labored day and night, and undiscouraged by defeat they made their own opportunities, and without waiting for something to turn up, they conquered the situation by their brains no less than by their hands. The course of the redoubtable Brick Pomeroy is an example to the complaining workingmen of this country. However little he is to be admired in other respects, he is entitled to commendation for the way in which he won his way to fortune. His biography, published some time ago, told how, after his regular work was done, he sat up the best part of the night to learn the niceties of job type setting, in writing, in studying books, and in fitting himself by every possible means to rise above the position of a mere laborer. He established paper after paper, which failed or passed out of his hands, leaving him as poor as before, until at last he made a hit, and acquired a fortune which doubtless many of the delegates to the Labor Convention would like him to divide with them.

The fact is the American workingmen as a class have nothing whatever to complain of. Our social and political system does not admit of great fortunes and great landed possessions being transmitted unbroken in certain families. The accumulations of the millionaire of to-day will, in a few generations at least, be divided up into a number of fragments, and its benefits enjoyed by a great number of persons. Wages, too, are higher here than anywhere in the world; and if the average workingman cannot support himself comfortably on what he earns, it is either because he idles away a portion of his time or because he does not practise a reasonable economy. Even for those who complain that the various trades are crowded, and that it is hard for a man to make a living at them, there is no proper cause for complaint when immense tracts of fertile country, capable of supporting millions of people for centuries to come, are standing in our Western States and Territories waiting for settlers to come and put them under cultivation. Nothing has been yet said at this convention to indicate that the workingmen there represented have anything but a sentimental grievance to complain of, and they will scarcely gain anything but ridicule, even from their own associates, unless their sayings and doings display a little more practical wisdom than they have done as yet.

THE TERRIBLE SUSAN.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY has proved herself entirely too much for the Labor Convention. She has conquered the masculines, and sufficiently demonstrated the superiority of her sex, in powers of persuasion at least, to satisfy the most incredulous. The convention declined to admit the champion of woman's rights because they were evidently afraid of her; but as an outsider she seemed more likely to be an object of terror than as a delegate. Consequently the convention yesterday reconsidered their action of the day before, and finally concluded to admit her to their deliberations, evidently also because they were afraid of her. This speaks well for Miss Anthony's intellectual supremacy, and it is more creditable to the gallantry than the pluck of the convention. The case of this lady has already occupied the convention about half the time it has been in session. If she speechifies at her usual rate, now that she has obtained the right to do so, the discussion of the capital and labor question is likely to suffer. There is this much to be said for Miss Anthony, however—her ideas are not commonplace, whatever else we may think of them, and she is likely therefore to illuminate the sessions of the convention with some flashes of thought that, whether pertinent to the subject under discussion or not, will have the effect of making lively times, especially among those working-men who fear that the introduction of female labor will take the bread out of their mouths.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A DESPATCH received yesterday from Helena, Montana, from the exploring party which has recently been engaged in examining the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad, brings the welcome intelligence that the character of the road traversed far exceeds their anticipations, not only in the mildness of the climate and fertility of the soil, but in the favorable nature of the grades. The Rocky Mountain was crossed at a pass where the elevation did not exceed five thousand feet. The practicability of the projected new enterprise is now fully demonstrated.

A CHOICE OF TWO EVILS.

"MORE than two-thirds of the members of Assembly at Albany last winter had the reputation of selling their votes to the highest bidder. Some members elected by Democratic votes, therefore, belonged to the venal crew. If money is to control the next Legislature, we should prefer the Republican party to have a clear majority and the disgrace of it. The Democratic party has for its task to completely redeem the State and the nation from Republican corruption, extravagance, and misrule. Nothing is gained by the country, and much is lost by the Democratic party, if its representatives, or any considerable number of them, can be justly or plausibly charged with like corruption."—*N. Y. World.*

This is the true theory. The talk of the *World* about the "corruption, extravagance, and misrule" of the Republican party as a whole is, of course, mere twaddle such as it is compelled to indulge in, day after day, in order to retain the confidence of its readers; but aside from that, the paragraph we have quoted is one that deserves the careful attention of all true Republicans, and especially of all the Republicans of this city. If "corruption, extravagance, and misrule" are to be the characteristic features of any legislative body, the political party whose adherents are in the majority in that body will be the greatest sufferer in consequence. It would be infinitely preferable to have the Legislature at Harrisburg unanimously Democratic, if mere personal profit and reckless plundering are to be the only objects kept in view by the members. The last Legislature of this State was about as corrupt as a Legislature could be, and the only hope of a change for the better lies in an entire change in its composition. Six of the old members from this city—Messrs. Stokes, Davis, Bunn, Adaire, Cloud, and Hong—have contrived so to manipulate the delegate elections as to secure so-called renominations. But the people have not yet forgotten, and we trust will remember until October, the fact that the whole half dozen were nothing more nor less than fair and average specimens of the class of men whose shameless and reckless course brought so much disrepute upon the State last winter. If the six seats which these men filled so discreditably last winter are to be filled next winter by men of the same stripe, it will be much better for the State of Pennsylvania and for the Republican party to have six Democrats in their places. If we cannot send to the Legislature decent and honest Republicans from these districts, let them go over to the enemy. The matter cannot possibly be made any worse, and it is barely possible that decent and honest men disguised as Democrats may be elected in some or all of the districts in question.

BEHIND THE TIMES.—The New York *Times*, in serving up a small conflagration on Staten Island, goes into the particulars of the losses and insurances with such excessive minuteness that mere fifty dollar items are not suffered to go without mention. How the *Times* and all the rest of the New York journals would rejoice at an opportunity to detail a three million dollar whisky fire. But there are some things in which Philadelphia can and does leave the "the metropolis" in the back ground.

EDUCATIONAL.—The fall term of the University of Pennsylvania will open on Wednesday, September 15, with very fair prospects for the coming Academic year. Last year there were 148 students in attendance upon the Department of Arts, but the large number of Freshmen already admitted indicates that the aggregate will be swelled to about 175 for the coming year. The lectures in the Medical Department will begin on Monday, October 11, and those in the Law Department on Friday, October 1. The question of a removal of the university to a more elegible and commodious site than that now occupied by it, although in abeyance, has not been altogether dropped. As soon as Councils resume their sessions, the subject of disposing of a portion of the superfluous Almshouse property will again be brought up, and we trust that the proposed measure will at an early day receive the sanction of both these bodies. The University of Pennsylvania will then be on the high road to a degree of prosperity which it has never attained in the past.

The fall term of Dickinson College, located at Carlisle, in this State, will open on Thursday, September 2, with flattering prospects for the coming year. Thomas Beaver, Esq., of Danville, Pa., who had already given $25,000 to Lafayette College, at Easton, has just donated a like amount to Dickinson, the income from which will be devoted to the support of a chair of Biblical Literature, to be known as the "Peter Beaver Professorship." The large centenary collections, in addition to the value of the old college property, make the endowment of Dickinson about a quarter of a million of dollars, the proceeds from which are sufficient to place it in a very satisfactory condition. The old buildings are being thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the administration of the Rev. Dr. Dashiell, the new President, all the different departments show signs of increasing prosperity. The institution has a very eligible location, a full and able corps of professors, and dates back to the year 1783 as the commencement of her career of usefulness. The list of the alumni numbers over a thousand, and among the names of her sons we find many which have figured prominently in the history of the country, including those of the late Chief Justice Taney, the late President Buchanan, and the present Postmaster-General, Hon. J. A. J. Creswell.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4 2

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
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No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
5 12 Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wt J 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf 1

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf 1

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores. 8 7*

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26 5

JOSE POEY,
Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la mañana y de 3 a 6 de tarde.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street.
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A BIG DRY TIME!

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Not Dried Up Yet!

River Schuylkill going dry!
Now, what d'ye think?
All the water running out;
Not enough to drink!
Fa'rmount drying up!
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Can't get enough to wash;
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Can't souse the pavements now;
Dry! Dry!! Dry!!!
Won't let the hoses play;
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Even if the river goes entirely dry;—;—;—;—;—;—
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Lots of splendid piles
Of the best Summer Styles
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DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB

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FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

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June 12, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
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Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few months ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

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4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY will supply its patrons from the factory of the Gloucester and Boston Salt Fish Company. 8 16 3t

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WI reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHO (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT St Particulars from Circulars. 8 16

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUS OFFICE No. 1024 WALNUT Street. CLASS ROOMS, 1024 WALNUT and 857 N. BRO Instructions will begin MONDAY, September 6, 18 CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 7 24

ANDALUSIA COLLEG REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13, 1869. PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Charges—$250 to $300 per year. Address Rev. Dr. WELLS, Andalusia, Pa. 8 12 1

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NE JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, pre ment for its select tone and superior appointments. For prospectus address the Principal, 8 3 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL I STITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA. The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesd September 1, next. For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M., 7 31 5w Principal and Proprieto

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISH 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MO DAY, September 6. For circulars apply to C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal, 8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, J.—This institution, so long and so favorably kno continues to furnish the best educational advanta in connection with a pleasant Christian home. C logues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. C lege opens September 16. 7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 14 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMIT A. M., Principal. Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in C lege. Circulars at No. 1220 CHESNUT Street 7 17 3m

RUFUS ADAM S ELOCUTIONIST, No. 11 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh a Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. [8 7

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING RE moved from No. 1324 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Stree will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young L dies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, Jam W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUT AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boys will commence on September 6, 1869. Location unsu passed in everything desirable for a school. The instru tion will be thorough and practical, embracing a caref preparation for college. Circulars sent on request. 8 18 1m J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AN FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boardin and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Phila delphia, Pa., will RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20. French is the language of the family, and is co stantly spoken in the institute. 7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 2810 CHES NUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 13. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars. 8 9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AU BURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address 7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN. Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $700 per annum. The fall session begins September 7. Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPIS COPAL CHURCH, (FOUNDED A. D. 1785.) S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets. The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master, With Ten Assistant Teachers. From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance. French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge. By order of the Trustees, GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES W. ROBINS, 8 16 mwf 6w Head Master.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE. T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen h s School on MONDAY, september 13. The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediat ervisi of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics. The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life. Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. 7 27 tuthstf

"THE HILL" SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS! At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa. The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M., Principal.

REFERENCES:
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stoever, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James F. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf 2m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street.

This school presents the following advantages:—
Finely-ventilated class-rooms, with ceilings thirty feet in height, giving each pupil more than double the usual breathing space.
Wide, massive stairways, rendering accidents in assembling and dismissing almost impossible.
A corps of teachers every one of whom has had years of experience in the art of *imparting* knowledge and making study interesting, and, consequently, profitable.
A mode of teaching and discipline calculated to make school attractive, instead of burdensome, to the pupil—an indispensable requisite for complete success.
Applications received at the Academy from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., daily, on and after August 23.
Catalogues containing full particulars and the names of many of our leading citizens, patrons of the institution, may be obtained at Mr. W. F. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or by addressing the Principal, as above
H. Y. LAUDERBACH,
Late Principal of the Northwest Public Grammar School. 8 17 1m

DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [8 10 4

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, August 18, 1869.

Have you ever noticed the extreme impetuosity with which people suffering under a real or fancied grievance

Rush into Print,

and tell all about it in the newspapers? The four big dailies here are extremely open to appeals of this kind. The *Herald*, the *World*, the *Tribune*, and the *Times* teem with the correspondential complaints of the aggrieved. All the evils under the sun form a precipitate which is crystallized in the columns of those newspapers. The voice of the people, as heard therein, so far from resembling the voice of God, is extremely like the querulous accents of snivelling humanity. During the past season actors and actresses have been the chief complainants. The *Times*, however, has set the example of shutting down on these nuisances, and all the other newspapers are following its example.

I observe, too, that the *Times* has completely abolished its "Minor Topic" column, an exercise of authority which must have caused vexation of spirit to the very clever gentleman who prepared it. The authority to which that abolition is due is that of Mr. Bigelow, who of course, in his new position, is carrying out ideas of his own. One quality peculiarly fits Mr. Bigelow for his position, even were other qualities wanting, and that is his fondness for young men. He likes their company as though he were a young man himself. He knows how to make himself companionable to them, and has the art of winning their heads as well as their hearts. He hates old fogies and denounces fossils. He thinks that live journals should be upheld by young human flesh, not mummies. He has no sympathy with anything unprogressive. Men of his own age decry him and deride him, charge him with being overbearing and imperious, and prophesy a speedy quarrel between him and Jones, the largest shareholder in the *Times*. One was malicious enough to tell me that

> 'The '*Times*' was out of joint; O cursed spite,
> That ever B. was born to set it right!"

but I have never yielded to this idea, except, perhaps, for but single moment.

You remember

Miss Ida Webb,

the saucy soubrette, who used to travel with her sister Emma. She is to be married this evening to Mr. Connor, of St. Louis.

The Publishers of Sensation Periodicals

sometimes experience in their own lives sensations quite as startling as any they put in print. Mr. Frank Leslie, the publisher of some dozen periodicals of more or less merit (principally of less), is one of those publishers. His famous case against his wife Sarah Ann, which was commenced nearly two years ago, has at length been settled. Like every other case of the kind, it admits of a good deal being said on both sides. Mrs. Leslie has her friends who swear that Frank has treated her like a brute, that instead of being uxurious with one wife he has been fickle to half a dozen—that Bluebeard was a saint beside him, and Brigham Young constancy itself. The friends of Mr. Frank Leslie—who share in his too evident fondness for port and porterhouse—are equally candid and heedless. They swear that Sarah Ann's temper was enough to try the patience of a man not harassed with the burden of a dozen different publications, and that the wonder is that he can live under it at all. Of the truth I pretend—and prefer—to know nothing, save that Judge Brady has decided that Frank must pay Sarah a weekly stipend of fifty dollars, that amount being in accordance with his income. I am afraid, however, that his reputation is just a little spoiled. Few characters appear well, you understand, when subjected to legal scrutiny, and a loose character, like a loose brick, is continually muddying parties who come in contact with it. If Mr. Leslie, then, has any extremely moral friends, they will perhaps fight shy. A reputation once spoiled is like an ironed ribbon, never the same again.

Yesterday afternoon I met

Mr. Edwin B. Moore's American Opera of "Mootla,"

soon to be represented in Brooklyn, is decidedly "mixed." After having spent several hours in the attempt to understand it, I have abandoned it in despair. So far as in me lies, however, I will explain the situation. "Lord Grenville" has an illegitimate daughter by "Agoulah," an Indian, who steals his legitimate child, and substitutes the illegitimate one in its place. The illegitimate one thus grows up as his true daughter under the name of "Lucy," and the legitimate one grows up as "Agoulah's" under the name of "Mootla." A young man named "Albert" falls in love with "Mootla," and angers "Lucy" by doing so. "Lucy" has been secretly married to one "Kendrick," who is supposed to have been drowned. She has by him a child whom she has placed under the care of "Agoulah." "Agoulah" wishes "Albert" to marry "Lucy," and, to avert suspicion, declares that the baby placed in her care is "Mootla's" child. Of course at this point "Kendrick," "Lucy's" missing husband, who is supposed to have "turned up his toes," turns up himself, and recognizes his own child. "Agoulah," to save "Lucy's" honor (who, be it remembered, is her own child), makes arrangements to kill both "Mootla" and the child. In this she is forestalled, and when near the moment of her death confesses into the ear of "Kendrick," disguised as a priest, all her history and motives. He confronts "Lucy" and "Albert" just as they are on their way to church, for "Albert" has meanwhile transferred his affections to "Lucy." "Kendrick," of course, claims his wife. All parties are very accommodating, "Albert" particularly so. He seeks and finds "Mootla," offers himself to her, and two couples are reunited instead of one.

As I rode up last night in the Broadway stage thinking of the various human problems that suggested themselves through the buzz of business and the tramp of feet, I got off the following—that is, the substance of it. I put the rhymes together after I got home. After writing it I felt pretty bad all night, but am better this morning. I call my disease

"Riding Home in the Broadway Stage."

Like a half-heard song in an angry dream,
Or an eddy, spied in a turgid stream,
So, round and above the roar of the street,
Twines the tender music of human feet.

Like soft, sweet surf, from a music-sea,
It ripples and washes over me;
And my heart, like the voice of the sea-shell, then,
Keeps repeating it over and over again.

Sometimes, when a black-cragged cloud has burst,
And the taloned lightning has worked its worst,
Have you never heard, through their storm and strain,
The shadow-soft sound of the sweet-shod rain?

Like that rain, to me, comes this sound of feet,
As I ride up home in this corner seat;
And dream-like glimpses flash through the strife
From the crevices of the after-life.

What mean these toilers? what means this toil?
This endless effort? this constant foil?
This wasting thirst that no draught may slake?
This unfilled void? and this cureless ache?

I do not know. But I know, for me,
That wife and children are meant to be,
Of all that the world contains, the best
For whom to have labored, in whom to rest.

I think of my wife, and these latter years
When we reap in joy what we sowed in tears;
How we've grown together, as tree to tree,
Till the branches in her are a part of me.

I think of my son, and my own lost strength
Grows green in his vigorous breadth and length;
And the baby-blossoms about his knee
Seem to be mine—for I seem to be he.

I think of my daughter, and see her face
Grow sweet and grave with a matron's grace,
And bright with the tints with which soft-touched Grief
Sculptures the soul into bold relief.

I think of myself, and my heart grows dumb
In view of all that is past and to come.
And these are the thoughts that my soul engage
As I ride up home in the Broadway stage.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SUMMER CLOTHING *of all kinds. Prices greatly reduced to close out summer stock. Assortment still good. Our garments are superior to any ready-made Goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*
HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets,* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND NO. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE at Cape May proposes to run its season well into September. Persons visiting the island will find this house located with full and clear sea views, and patronized by our best Philadelphia families.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and all Affections of the Bowels are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a Standard Household Remedy. Sold by all Druggists.

OUR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC.—
CHARLES STOKES,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET,
respectfully draws your attention by this notice, that the assortment of Fine Clothing now being made for his Fall business will be full and
UNSURPASSED IN STYLE, QUALITY, AND PRICE.
A very great reduction from former prices will be made, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all.
The best cutters only employed, and customer work made in style and fit unequalled by any establishment in the State.
YOUR PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

LET US DISCUSS THE GREAT QUESTION.—What is the most important of all earthly blessings, in the estimation of every intelligent human being?

Clearly, it is HEALTH; for soundness of body and mind is essential to the enjoyment of all the other good gifts of Providence.

How, then, shall those who possess this inestimable treasure endeavor to preserve it, and how shall those who have lost it seek to retrieve it?

These questions have been asked in all ages, but never have they been as satisfactorily responded to as at the present day; and the answers which common sense, enlightened by science and experience, gives to them in the Nineteenth Century may be briefly stated thus:—

To protect the system against all influences that tend to generate disease, THERE IS NOTHING LIKE INVIGORATION.

To re-establish the health on a firm basis, when it has been lost by imprudence or any other cause, the system must be SIMULTANEOUSLY STRENGTHENED, REGULATED, AND PURIFIED.

These ends can only be attained through the agency of a preparation which combines the attributes of a TONIC, a CORRECTIVE, a BLOOD DEPURENT, and an APERIENT.

All these essentials are effectually blended in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. They contain nothing drastic, irritating, or inflammatory. The juices and extracts of sanative herbs, roots, and barks are their sole medicinal ingredients, and these are rendered diffusable by combination with the spirituous essence of rye, the purest of all alcoholic stimulants.

The weak and feeble, and especially those suffering from biliousness, indigestion, and nervousness, absolutely require the renovating aid of this powerful tonic and alterative during the heated term, and cannot prudently postpone its use for a single day. A word to the wise is sufficient.

GREAT REDUCTIONS,
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Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Closing out Summer Stock.

MARRIED.

LEES—KNIVELY.—On the 7th instant, at St. Timothy's Rectory, Roxborough, by the Rev. William Augustus White, Mr. JOSEPH LEES and Mrs. EMMA KNIVELY, all of Philadelphia.

THOMAS—WEBSTER.—On the 17th of August, by the Rev. J. B. McCullough, WILLIAM H. THOMAS to ELLEN F. WEBSTER, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BOWER.—On the 16th instant, JOSEPHINE M., wife of Charles P. Bower, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1705 Francis street, on Friday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

CLEVELAND.—Suddenly, this morning, CHARLES DEXTER CLEVELAND.

DYE.—On the 16th instant, JOSEPH R. DYE, JR., son of Joseph and Elizabeth Dye, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and also Company B, Fire Zouaves, Franklin Library, and the Carriers of the Post Office, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1347 Hanover street, on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at Hanover Street Vault.

HIDDEMAN.—On the 15th instant, SUSANNAH, relict of the late William Hiddeman, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her nephew, George Stark, Athensville, Montgomery county, on Thursday next, the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will leave the office of Montieth & Smith, Cherry street, below Thirteenth, Philadelphia, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MYERS.—On the 17th instant, MICHAEL MYERS, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on the Mill road, near Myers & Erwin's fork factory, Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, on Friday at 10 o'clock. Interment at Cedar Hill, Frankford.

OZIAS.—On the 16th instant, HERMAN ROYAL, son of Dr. H. W. and Martha M. Ozias, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2404 Germantown avenue, on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

WALTON.—On the 17th instant, ALICE T. WALTON, wife of the late Benjamin T. Walton, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Morning Star Union, No. 9, D. of T., and Mount Olive Lodge, No. 16, M. L., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1423 Savery street, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF AQUILA HAINES, DECEASED.—Letters of administration upon the estate of AQUILA HAINES, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

GEORGE M. D. HAINES, Administrator,
No. 1409 HAMAO Street,
Or his Attorney, JOHN ROBERTS,
No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.
8 12w6t*

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Judge Dent's Assault on Boutwell in Print—The Test Oath in Virginia—Peabody at the Sulphur Springs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Test Oath in Virginia.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Secretary Rawlins, in conversation last evening, said that, so far as he knew, no determination had been reached by the Cabinet as to whether the test oath should be exacted from the members-elect of the Virginia Legislature. His opinion is that it would not be right to do it, inasmuch as the act of Congress under which the election in Virginia was held did not contemplate such action.

General Canby, he said, construed the law differently, but he could do nothing individually, and would of course have to be bound by the decision of the Attorney-General. What the opinion of the latter would be Secretary Rawlins did not pretend to say, though Judge Hoar inclined to the view that the Government could exact the iron-clad oath.

Peabody's Health.

A letter from White Sulphur Springs says the health of Mr. Peabody continues to improve, and he is now able to ride out. He cannot however, stand any fatigue, and his physicians have prohibited any long-continued mental labor.

Dent and Boutwell.

It is thought that the letter of Judge Dent addressed to Secretary Boutwell will create trouble in the Cabinet if the President does not cut loose from Dent entirely. Dent says to-day that it is his intention to keep up a war on Boutwell, and he hopes eventually to get him out of the Cabinet. The other members of the Cabinet, however, will side with Boutwell, as Dent's assault upon him is regarded as an attack upon the entire Republican party, or at least the advanced wing of it. There is a rumor that Dent is secretly supported in his opposition to Boutwell by Mrs. Grant, his sister.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock. Fare, including Carriage hire.....$2 25
Children " " 1 25
Servants " " 1 50
Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.
The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 328 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue.
6 24 tf G. H. HUDDELL, CALVIN TAGGART.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6:30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

EXCURSIONS.

THIRD GRAND EXCURSION AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND,
with Prof. McCLURG'S celebrated Cornet Band and Orchestra.
Leaving Philadelphia, Walnut street Wharf,
On THURSDAY, August 19, at 7:30 A. M.
FARE FOR THE EXCURSION:
Single Tickets.....$3 00
Gentleman and Lady..... 5 00
Tickets can be procured at the offices, Nos. 811 and 828 CHESNUT street, United States Hotel, foot of Walnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of excursion. 8 16 3t*

READING RAILROAD.—PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Between Philadelphia and Belmont, commencing August 9, 1869. Starting from station, SEVENTEENTH Street and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, and stopping at Coates street (Park entrance), Brown street (Park entrance), Thompson street, Mifflin Lane (Entrance to Engel & Wolf's Farm), and east end of Columbia Bridge (Entrance to Washington Retreat).
(DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Trains start from Seventeenth and Pennsylvania avenue:—	Trains start from Belmont:—
At 7:10 A. M.	At 6:30 A. M.
" 9:10 A. M.	" 8:00 A. M.
" 11:00 A. M.	" 10:00 A. M.
" 1:30 P. M.	" 12:20 Noon.
" 3:00 P. M.	" 2:10 P. M.
" 4:50 P. M.	" 4:00 P. M.
" 6:20 P. M.	" 5:35 P. M.
" 7:40 P. M.	" 7:10 P. M.

Arrangements have been made with the Green and Coates Streets, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets, and Union Passenger Railways to sell exchange tickets in connection with above trains, good either way, for 12 cents.
Single fares, on Park Accommodation Train, 10 cents.
Tickets in Packages—7 for 50 cents, 14 for $1 00.
For sale at offices, Seventeenth street, Coates stree and Belmont.
8 6 22t J. LOWRIE BELL, General Agent.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the wareroom of
BLASIUS BROS.,
27 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS.' PIANO-FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
7 24 suth3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL.—DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, CHICKERING GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
REMOVED TO
Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT STREET.
8 9 1m WILLIAM H. DUTTON.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 2 3 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY PERSONS having claims upon the United States or State Governments, who have committed the same to the care of Messrs. George Cragg & Bro., or T. H. Peters & Co. They will hear of something greatly to their advantage, on application, either in person or by mail, to the General Collection Agency, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street.
7 30 ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Brilliants, Piques, etc.
Plaid and Plain Organdies.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins, etc. etc.
Shirred Muslins, 50, 65, 75, 81, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts.
Colored Tarletans for covering.
Mosquito Netting, by the piece or yard.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs, plain and hemstitched.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Magic Ruffings, Coventry Ruffings.
Marseilles Trimmings and Registered Edgings, cheap.

FANS! FANS! FANS!
Fans very cheap.
Linen Fans, Autograph Silk Fans, Japanese Fans, and Palm Leaf Fans. [4 3sw]

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE CLOSING OUT
LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
And Other Summer Dress Goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. 17 13 tf

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Fine Plaid and Striped Nainsook Muslins, from 25 to 62½ cents.
Beautiful Large Plaid Nainsooks for Dresses.
Plain Cambrics, Nainsooks and Mulls, in good assortment.
White Piques, all grades, from 25 cents to $1·25.
Fine Striped Piques, neat styles, 37½ and 40 cents.
White Shetland, Hernani, and Barege Shawls.
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Art in Munich.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following information about art in Munich:—

During the prevalence of "high art" in its various forms a strict technical discipline existed in the German workshops to which their artists owe much. All that can be communicated of drawing, composition, and light and shade, is part of the stock with which they start. A wall covered with modern German pictures strikes the eye at once by correctness and moderation in these respects. Except among the most recent innovators, color seems to have been less valued. If there are few discords, there is a remarkable dulness and coldness in their color, to which the French pictures offer a remarkable contrast. At the present moment these negative technical merits—and they are not without eminent exceptions, both for good and for evil—constitute the only bond of union among German painters. Here, as elsewhere, artists are striving to bring about a contact between life and art, or, in less obscure terms, to find some means of representing in the forms of art the strongest and most cherished impressions. Here, as elsewhere, this is yet far from being reached, even farther, perhaps, than in France or England. Conventional rules (which are only good to keep on condition that they may be regarded as also good to break) hold the greater number of German artists enthralled. They seem to think more of avoiding reproach than of giving expression to personal observation or experience.

The visitor to Munich who wishes to do justice to the present condition of German art should procure admission—it is readily and courteously granted—to the gallery of Baron Schach, a little beyond the Propylæa. His pictures are principally of the Munich school, and include further examples of the three most noticeable artists in the whole German department of the Exhibition, MM. Makart, Feuerbach, and Bocklin.

An important decorative work by the first of these was exhibited in London last year, and noticed in your journal. The present collection contains an oil painting of the whole wall, which the artist had decorated with the fantastic carved frames between the panels. There are three of these, the middle one being higher and narrower than the others. The foreground of each is occupied by a group, or garland of children, mature only in their fantastic Louis XV dresses, and in the swimming minuet-like grace of their movements in dance, procession, flight, or pursuit. A background of tropical leafage, strikingly imagined and drawn, shows through it at the top a background of brownish gold—real gold—which serves for the sky. The color owes its beauty chiefly to harmonies of gold brown, olive green, and other cognate tints. To find faults in M. Makart's works, one should be better acquainted with them or less susceptible to their penetrating charm. In drawing the figure he undoubtedly is led to take great liberties by the vividness of his sympathy with the expressive force of each part, and probably so powerful an artist will in time succeed in conciliating accuracy without alienating fancy. His most important work, representing the "Plague at Florence" as it is described by Boccaccio, has left Munich for Vienna, where M. Makart himself has accepted an appointment.

M. Anselm Feuerbach is represented by a large and important work, very different, except in its faultless drawing and harmonious composition, from the delightful pastorals, which are the most successful of his works in Baron Schach's collection. The immense canvas represents the hall of an Athenian house. On the right hand of the central door Socrates is seated at a table in a space fenced off by a couch so as to form almost a separate room. He is seen in profile, with head bent forward and left hand raised to his beard, in an attitude of attention, listening to the eager argument of another disputant. (As the catalogue is not yet printed, it is impossible to say more exactly what the moment chosen is.) Two youths are listening with intelligent faces, and one who seems to be the host has risen up and turned to meet a noisy company who are descending the steps on the other side of the hall, though the rout has not yet disturbed the attention of those round Socrates. It is evidently Alcibiades who is entering, full of wine, each arm thrown round the neck of a dancing girl, while another, a lovely figure, moves half reverted in front beating a timbrel. It is a summary view of Athenian life in one aspect. Rarely has a finer intellectual sympathy expressed itself in art; very rarely with equal mastery of all technical conditions. The color, though extremely fine in parts, is as a whole less satisfying. A greenish moonlight tinge diffused over the whole picture disappoints and wearies the eye in spite of the skill with which it is executed.

Like MM. Makart and Feuerbach, M. Arnold Bocklin is of the Munich school, but he is a native of Basle. A fine work by him (left unfinished at the desire of the late King Louis) is in the new Pinakothek; others may be seen in Baron Schach's collection. The chief characteristic of this charming artist is a fruitful and graceful fancy. His color is his own, and, especially in his later works, shocks not a little the Purists of Munich by its luxurious brightness. Leaving his other works to be studied and enjoyed by those who may visit Munich on this occasion, I will attempt to describe that by which he is represented in the Exhibition. On the grassy slope of a little hill, which just at her feet breaks into a precipice, the tutelary nymph of a spring sits holding lightly the overturned vase from which a thread of water leaps to the ground below. A rope of gauzy violet is wrapt about her like a cloud, and she seems to dream with open eyes. On the other side, at the same elevation, Pan lies back, his face gleaming purple below his scanty white locks. Under them both is a lanky youthful satyr, wonderfully real, his long goat's legs clothed with yellow hair. He is catching in his hand some of the water which falls from above. At the top of the picture, against the bright blue sky, a ring of white Loves, hand in hand, dance with wonderful lightness in the air.

The prevailing tendency in the Munich school of figure-painting is, however, towards the romantic, or, may I say, semi-theatrical treatment of history. Its most successful and admired practitioner and teacher is Professor Carl Piloty, whose fine picture of Nero visiting the ruins of Rome will be remembered by many of your readers as one of the greatest attractions of our exhibition in 1862. He is himself a pupil of Paul Delaroche, and the works of most of his own pupils repeat by reflection from their master's the manner of that accomplished artist. Professor Piloty has a picture in this exhibition representing the reception by Mary Stuart of the messengers who come to announce her sentence. She is seated, and the commissioners stand before her in an imposing group. The various expressions are well marked, and the painting of the accessories is highly interesting.

The veteran Professor Kaulbach is occupied of late chiefly on cartoons or large drawings on historical or dramatic subjects. It is, I believe, unnecessary to characterize his manner, as in some form or other his works are known throughout Europe. Recent specimens of them are to be seen in the Exhibition. Four lovely drawings by Baron Ramberg illustrate "Hermann and Dorothea." They show a mastery over line and a purity of sentiment which are rarely combined in an equal degree. Among the younger painters of incident who follow M. Piloty two of his pupils, M. Gratzner and Mr. Folingsby, are perhaps the most noticeable. In spite of great similarity to his master in technical matters, the former is highly original in his humorous "Falstaff inspecting the Recruits." The latter exhibits a touching and well-designed figure with the title "Das Lied ist aus!" (the Song is ended). A young musician, richly dressed, lies dead, still grasping his lute. M. Lenbach is a portrait-painter of the first rank, and only wants boldness in color to stand very high in it. A Munich painter of great ability, M. Max, has painted on a large scale a subject perhaps the most repulsive ever yet so represented—the dead body of a young girl under the hands of the surgeon who is going to dissect it. The landscapes of Munich painters are in general admirably composed, and in this respect might with advantage be imitated by Englishmen, but the color is generally dull, and a certain timidity affects the drawing as well. MM. Schleich and Lier are in an academical point of view the most successful; but M. Krause appears to me to convey a feeling of greater sympathy with nature, while his composition is yet duly harmonious, and his drawing exact. Mrs. Folingsby, a German artist, is, I think, almost alone here in aiming at color as a thing valuable in itself. Her picture from the Bavarian lake country is deep and in full tone, while its simplicity and harmony of plan add a charm which our own painters rarely allow us to experience.

Morganatic Marriages.

The recent *morganatic* marriage of Dom Fernando, King Consort of the late Queen Marie II, and father of the reigning King of Portugal, with an American lady named Hensler, has attracted much attention in this country, and been widely noticed in the journals of New York, and as a consequence widely copied elsewhere. Some Western journals have glowingly exulted over the great success achieved by this American bride, and alluded to similar instances, as the marriage of Prince Louis de Bourbon, etc., all of which are calculated to set the susceptible hearts and ambitious aspirations of our American belles in a fever of emulation.

Morganatic marriages are a peculiarity exclusively pertaining to princes of the blood, heirs apparent to the thrones of Europe, or, like the latest one, of ex-kings in retirement, and waiting for employment. The present Emperor of France is said to have been morganatically married. The Fitz-Clarences of England are the issue of a morganatic marriage of the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. And it is a matter of gossip in London that the Prince of Wales was in that manner married to the daughter of an Irish clergyman prior to his alliance with the House of Denmark, and that the issue of the marriage was a son. But in all these instances these morganatic wives have been set aside for those who have noble blood flowing through their veins.

The writer of this article being on a tour of observation and pleasure through Europe, some two years since visited Lisbon. One of the most attractive spots for the tourist is Cintra, glowingly described in Childe Harold's Pilgrimage:—

"Lo! Cintra's glorious Eden intervenes,
In variegated maze of mount and glen:
Behold the hall where chiefs were late convened."

So a party was made up to visit Cintra.

We were informed that the ex-King Dom Fernando was occupying the castle, and that Miss E. Hensler was living there *under his protection*. Armed with a letter of introduction from an American official at Lisbon, we journeyed thither.

"Then slowly climb the many winding way,
And frequent turn to linger as you go,
From loftier rocks new loveliness survey,
And rest ye at 'our Lady's house of woe.'"

Arrived at the castle, we sent our letter in, and permission was accorded us to visit the chapel and view the grounds. The cause of the lady not receiving us in person was soon made apparent, for on emerging through the great gate to descend the mountain into the beautiful grounds, a lady psssed us running towards a gentleman whom we had passed on the road. She was dressed in Knickerbocker costume of velvet and in boots. A large mastiff, black and shaggy, bounded alongside.

The lady was Miss Hensler, and with the King was about to take her usual daily exercise and ramble through the grounds. Dom Fernando is a pleasant and mild-looking gentleman, apparently about forty-eight years of age.

Miss Hensler is a blonde, and rather good-looking, without being handsome. She appeared to be twenty-eight or thirty years of age.

Finishing our inspection of the castle and the old Cork Convent, where

"Deep in yon cave Honorius long did dwell,
In hope to merit heaven by making earth a hell,"

we returned to Lisbon.

A night or two afterwards we attended the Grand Opera House. The royal box was occupied by the King, his younger brother, and by Dom Fernando. Next to the royal box was that of the ministers of the crown, several of whom were present in their uniform. The King was in the uniform of a Field Marshal.

Dom Fernando had no eyes for the opera, but his glances, aside of his glass, were directed continuously to a box nearly opposite, but in a higher tier. Here was seated Miss Hensler, the ex-King's *chere amie*. Between the two, constant signs communicated their thoughts, which were laughable to behold. This continued during most of the performance, and was noticed by most of the audience.

It appears that Miss Hensler had been an opera-singer, and while performing at Lisbon had attracted the attention of the lonely ex-King, and a mutual arrangement soon followed.

It is altogether probable that the court scandal attending this *liaison* for the past three or four years, and a desire on the part of Miss Hensler to mix in court society, from which she has hitherto been excluded, has impelled the ex-royal debauchee to enact the farce of morganatic marriage.

There has been a rumor of late that Dom Fernando might be called to the throne of Spain, in which event his morganatic bride would be as ruthlessly thrust aside for a *mariage d'etat*, for which there are many precedents.

We are inclined to the opinion that our American belles will not be much attracted or go into ecstacies over this *mesalliance*, or, as it is conveniently termed, morganatic marriage.

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The contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the 20th September, 1869, and subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Assistant Commissary-General at New York city shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of three hundred dollars ($300), signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 10 A. M. on September 15th, 1869.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed

C. L. KILBURN,

8 16 5t Brevet Brig. Gen'l & A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1869.

Proposals are invited, from responsible parties, until 12 M., August 30, 1869, for furnishing all the Corn, Oats, Hay, and Rye Straw (to be of first class merchantable quality) required at this Depot during the year commencing October 1, 1869. Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly anywhere within one mile of limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, at Fort Whipple, Va., about one and a half miles from Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; Hay and Straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2000) pounds per ton.

Bidders will state price of Oats and Corn per bushel, including sacks, and also price without sacks, and of Hay and Straw per ton.

The quantity required for the year is estimated at five thousand nine hundred and forty bushels of Corn; thirty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-five bushels of Oats; seven hundred and seventy-five tons of Hay; and two hundred tons of Straw; but the right is reserved to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third on proper notice. The contractor will be required to keep at least one month's supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within six days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twelve thousand dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Proposals, in duplicate, will be addressed to the undersigned, with copy of advertisement attached, marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster. 8 16 6t

WINDOW GLASS.

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.

They are also constantly receiving importations of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.

EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.

5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

WIRE GUARDS

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,

2 3 fmwf No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

SHIPPING.



FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Boston, Saturday, August 21, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, August 24, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, August 28, at 10 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, September 4, at 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.



CHARLESTON, S. C

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

FAST FREIGHT LINE

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on TUESDAY, August 19, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,

2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.



ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin $140 | Second Cabin $85

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin $145 | Second Cabin $85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,

No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,

1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.



PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route recommend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15



LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,

2 28 5 Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.



NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South Wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1 3



NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 5 25 No. 119 WALL Street, New York

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY
8 13 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S

PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.

AND

HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE, [4 1

No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

GENERALITIES.

Lynched.

A private letter received in this city yesterday states that on Friday night a party of fifteen men, masked and mounted, went to the house of James Crowders, fourteen miles beyond Lebanon, on the Lebanon and Danville pike, and, taking him out a short distance from the house, hanged him to the limb of a tree. The lynchers quieted his wife by holding a loaded revolver to her head. It is said that Crowders was a very kind old gentleman, and much esteemed, but there were reports that he was concerned in some large swindles. He was sixty-five years of age. He owned some three thousand acres of land near Lebanon, and before the war owned a large number of negroes. Within a month, it is said, three men have been taken out and hung by the party that lynched Crowders.—*Louisville Journal*, 10th.

Threatened Starvation.

Surveys have lately been made for a railroad through the White Mountain notch. The engineers have sometimes been compelled to content themselves with such provisions as they could get at solitary farm-houses among the mountains. One day a party of four surveyors stopped at a house in the woods and asked the good woman if she could furnish them a dinner. She said her husband was gone and she had nobody to kill her chickens, but if they were willing to put up with trout she would do what she could for them. Noyes, who was spokesman, turned gravely to his hungry companions, and asked them if they felt as if they could "put up with trout?" They expressed their willingness to try, so they went into the kitchen, where the good woman showed them a great milk pan full of shining trout; she said her boy had poor luck that morning; he usually did better. For the dinner of the party of four she fried a peck. Perhaps she was astonished at the resignation with which they sat down to such fare!

A Den of Murderers Discovered.

The Bloomfield (Mo.) *Argus* says that during the past few months some eight or ten persons have disappeared from Ironton in such a manner as to leave no doubt of their having been foully dealt with, though no clue could be gained. A few days since the body of a man was found in the brush a short distance from town, partially interred, the villains having been frightened away before they had completed their hellish work. The body was exhumed and an inquest held, which led to the arrest of several persons, and upon examination it was found that an organized band of cutthroats have long made Ironton their headquarters, and such was the thirst for blood of some of the gang that they killed without provocation or hope of plunder, which seems to have been their object in most cases. After the investigation writs were issued for the apprehension of other parties, but the sheriff and his posse was met by an organized resistance, and after a desperate fight were forced to retire with the loss of two men killed and several wounded. An armed force from Jefferson City has probably reached there before this time.

Damage to the Cotton Crop.

From the Texas papers we learn that immense damage was done to the cotton and corn crops of Texas by the great flood which occurred about the middle of last month. The rivers Guadaloupe, San Marcos, Cornal, Colorado, Nevada, and other rivers were all out of their banks. Many persons were drowned and all the rich valley inundated. The Colorado *Citizen* says:—A gentleman well acquainted with the whole Colorado valley from Austin down, and who examined the most of that valley immediately after the overflow in 1852, gives the following as a near approximate estimate of the loss of cotton by the present overflow in four of the river counties:—In Colorado county, 8000 bales; in Fayette county, 6000 bales; in Bastrop county, 4000 bales; in Travis county, 2000 bales. Total, 20,000 bales.

Personalities.

—Dr. Colenso is ill.
—Blondin performs in London.
—General Anderson is in Dresden.
—Lesseps belongs to the order of Charles III.
—Brownlow's sons will not legislate.
—Seward will receive a $1000 cane.
—Oppenheim, the banker, was once a peddler.
—Senator Sumner summers at Fishkill.
—The Queen of Portugal is red-headed.
—The Chinese Emperor, aged fourteen, will soon be a Benedict.
—Vincent Colyer will afflict the Alaska savages.
—Prentice speaks of a panther taking a light lunch on a cold negro.
—No Chicagoan dare hit a street boy there for fear of hurting his own son.
—Madame Anna Bishop has got to Chicago in her voyage round the world.
—Mad'lle Lucca has given up her St. Petersburg engagement because of ill health.
—Lord Waterford, Lord Berkley Paget, and Lord Parker are at the Revere, Boston.
—Mr. Charles Eliot Norton has a paper on "Emigration" in the September *Fortnightly*.
—Alice Kingsbury, the actress, has married a Colonel Coolie, U. S. A., at Vicksburg.
—Joe Jefferson has bought some grounds in New Jersey and is to build on it a $100,000 house.
—The Czar has banished the stern father from Russian novels by declaring that no girl shall be made to marry anybody whom she doesn't like.

Foreign Items.

—St. Petersburg is to have a jockey club.
—Malaga turned out 1,950,000 boxes of raisins last year.
—The Nile is to rise this year properly—without yeast.
—A man in Pesth committed suicide because his wife had grown fat.
—There is an association hostile to vaccination in Lancashire, England.
—Glasgow is sending 10,000 Bibles to the negroes in the United States.
—English ladies scramble for the cherry-stones left on the Prince of Wales' plate.
—Chinese secret societies offer a reward of $40 apiece for the murder of foreigners.
—Some French well-diggers lately tapped a vein of hot water, and were nearly scalded to death.
—The British infantry is to have a new bayonet, sword edge and saw back, with a sharp point.
—A Mexican church thief made restitution, and asked and obtained a grand mass for his penitence.
—A single leaf of the Victoria Regia at Ghent floated 264 pounds of bricks that were piled upon it.
—Cherries this year have been so plentiful in England as to sell at the rate of four pounds for a penny.
—The peaches sent to the Paris market the last week in July were sold at from seven to nine francs for a box of ten.
—In Edinburgh teachers receiving a pound a quarter from pupils are expected to spend seven shillings of it in prizes.
—A Paris policeman has suicided because his efforts were not successful to prevent the election of a radical as deputy.
—The largest Sunday school in the world is at Stockport, England, and numbers about 5000 scholars. There are 300 teachers.
—At York, England, £4000 has been raised to buy an annuity for the benefit of George Hudson, the well-known railroad man.
—The Methodists report revivals in Sweden, which have within the past nine months increased their members from 424 to 929.
—The Russian *Railroad Gazette* says that Russia has already paid upward of 200,000,000 roubles to American railroad contractors.
—An American who broke his ankle by a railroad accident in Hesse-Darmstadt has recovered $4000,gold, damages from the railroad company.
—An old fellow in Berlin willed a million thalers to his cook, half a million to several institutions, and fifty thousand thalers to be divided between two nephews.

Foreign Art Gossip.

—The *Athenaeum* gives the following description of the statue to Mr. Peabody just erected in London:—

This represents the benefactor seated in an ornate and effective, if not very well designed, chair of modern make, and wearing an entirely modern costume, in respect to the employment of which nothing could be more desirable for a public statue. The figure exhibits much ease of attitude, rests his shoulders against the back rail of the chair, with arms in front, one of which reposes on the corresponding elbow of the seat; the other lies lightly, but with little "expression," upon its fellow thigh. The legs are crossed at the knees. Much of the difficulty of successfully composing a seated figure, so as to look finely from all points of view, has been avoided rather than mastered by the use of the chair, which is perfectly legitimate. Accordingly, however, the design, in this respect, is not to be tried by a high and difficult standard. Many points of view are eminently satisfactory. The expression of the face is genial and apt. The so-called difficulty of treating a modern boot, coat, waistcoat, and pair of trousers has been overcome with remarkable good fortune. Altogether this is an extremely desirable addition to our public statues.

—The work of erecting the large extension of the Elgin Room at the British Museum is progressing rapidly. The new chamber will be appropriated to the display of sculptures, including many examples which have not hitherto been shown. The money granted to the British Museum recently comprised an estimate for the erection of iron galleries in the Print and Medal Rooms, additions which are very much needed. Space for the exhibition of the more generally interesting contents of these sections of the Museum is very much wanted.

—The external restoration, or rather rebuilding, of the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey, is now, so far as regards the larger features of that work, almost finished. The wooden part of the roof is placed, and has yet to be covered against the weather; the parapet has been renewed throughout, also the flying buttresses and the detached pieces on which they rest; a new buttress and pier have been erected in the space which is in front of the entrance at Poets' Corner, so that approach is now had to the Abbey in that quarter under the lofty flying buttress of this pier. The new external works look remarkably well; so far as they are concerned the Chapter House is a new one. The internal works are being carried on with energy; we may shortly take an opportunity of adding to our former remarks on this very interesting work. The exterior of the Chapter House was until recently so completely defaced that no objections can be urged against its rebuilding. It is now a fine piece of architecture.

—The British Museum has recently acquired, by purchase, from M. Piot, of Paris, a fine bronze statue of a boy playing at the immemorial game of *moro*, by holding up two of the fingers of his left hand, in order that a playfellow may guess their number. This work is in complete preservation, except a slight defect on the left ankle, which may have been attached to a support or accessorial element of the design. It is remarkable for its fine condition, execution, and size, was found at Foggia, and dates probably from the Macedonian period of Art, as appears from the luxurious style and treatment of the plump contours of the subject. Also for the reproducing in bronze of jewels such as were worn on the heads; among these is one on the forehead. From the forehead the hair of the child is turned back in a double curl or roll on the middle of the head, and secured at the vertex by a second jewel; the triple ends of the curl terminate in minor jewels. It is a most desirable addition to the national collection of bronzes.

—Mr. Franks has just acquired for the British Museum, by means of the Slade Fund, some very interesting specimens of antique, medieval, and later glass. Among these are three lamps of Oriental origin and remarkable beauty in color and decoration. Two of these were in the Loan Exhibition of 1862, Nos. 4967 and 4968. These formerly belonged to Lord Ashburton (Mr. Baring), and so were exhibited. They bear inscriptions stating that they were made by order of the Emir Takuzdemir, chief of the Council of El Melik en-Nasir (1293—1341), sometime Governor of Egypt and Damascus. One of these lamps is 12¼ inches high by 9 inches in diameter; the other 13 inches high by 9½ inches in diameter; also a patera, surmised to be of the third century, with the plumes of Isis in gold upon the lower side of its centre. Another patera of clear glass, with a radiating fern-like pattern of opaque green glass or enamel, enriched with birds in white, flowers in blue, and with the fronds tipped with yellow; seventeenth century. A Venetian marriage-goblet of blue glass, having busts introduced within the wedding-rings in enamel, by which, with other ornaments, it is decorated. An antique Roman boat, of dark blue glass, shaped with the wheel, and bearing traces of the tools on its surface; a small Roman amphora of like material; and a noble antique bowl, or wide-mouthed vase, of most interesting character.

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,

No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,

Dealer in Hosiery Goods,

Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR

Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.

Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods.

These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly

Spring and Summer Wear.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 245

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION HAVING been granted to the undersigned upon the Estate of WILLIAM D. SHERRERD, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will please make payment, and those having claims present them to
JAMES H. SHERRERD, Administrator,
7 7wet* No. 222 WALNUT Street.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved LOW STEAM APPARATUS, Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.
H. BELFIELD & CO.,
6 24 3m No. 435 North BROAD Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 Also, WOOL SACKS.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6·55 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·06 A. M.
9·00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12·07.
5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.
TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Mail	4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation	10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5·45 A. M.
Returning, leave	
Atco	12·15 noon.
Haddonfield	2·45 P. M.
Hammonton	5·40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8·00 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4·17 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut street, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Philadelphia Express, 12 night.	

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia		10·45 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		11·50 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		8·00 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie		11·15 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie		6·25 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	Arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express Connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7·35 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 0·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·25 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

E. COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GRAND PIANO, MIRRORS, LARGE IRON CHEST, CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning.

Aug. 19, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, an assortment of superior household furniture, comprising parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, rosewood grand piano; French plate mirrors; mahogany bookcase; extension tables; office desks and tables, hair mattresses, feather beds, china and glassware; large iron chest, made by Oliver Evans; refrigerators; platform scales and weights, stoves, carpets, etc.

Also, a lady's gold watch and chain.

Also, a number of fine oil paintings by Baum, Roesen, De Vos, and others. 8 17 2t

Also, gunning skiff, with sails, awnings, etc., complete.

Administrator's Sale,
No. 216 North Front street.
STOCK OF A CHAIR MANUFACTORY.
On Friday Morning.

August 20th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 North Front street, by catalogue, the Stock of a Chair Manufactory, comprising 15,000 Stand Chair Stuff, 10,000 feet Chair Plank, 25 dozen Windsor Chairs, 8 dozen Rocking Chairs, Settees, Table Chairs, Work Benches, White Lead, Oils, Paints, etc.

May be examined on the morning of sale at eight o'clock. 8 17 3t

Sale S. W. corner of Fifteenth and Hamilton streets.
STEAM ENGINE.
On Saturday Morning.

August 21, at 11½ o'clock, on the premises southwest corner of Fifteenth and Hamilton streets, a 60-horse power Steam Engine, cylinder 16 by 30; fly wheel 14 feet in diameter, and in good running order. May be examined previous to the sale. 8 18 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning.
August 19, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 8 16 3t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. ETC.
On Friday Morning.
August 20, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, etc. 8 14 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning.
Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 8 18 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE BY HALLET & DAVIS; WALNUT AND GILT FRAME MANTEL AND PIER GLASSES, SUPERIOR MADE VELOCIPEDE, ANTIQUE FURNITURE, BRUSSELS, INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETS, PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, DECORATED CHINA CHAMBER SETS, SILVER PLATED WARE, ETC.
On Friday Morning.

August 20, at 9 o'clock, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of new and secondhand furniture, comprising parlor and library suits, in plush, plain and striped reps and hair cloth; chamber suits in great variety with wardrobes to match; extension dining tables, with chairs to match; reclining, Spanish, and rocking chairs, etc.; mantel, pier, and chamber glasses; Brussels and other carpets; rosewood piano, by Hallet & Davis; decorated china chamber sets; book cases; tables, etc.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE AND VELOCIPEDE.—At 1 o'clock, will be sold, 2 antique cases of drawers, and 2 secretaries. Also, 1 fine velocipede.

PIANO FORTES.—Also, at 1 o'clock, 1 rosewood and 1 mahogany piano-forte.

JAPANESE GOODS.—Also, an invoice of Japanese fancy goods, to be sold positively without reserve. 8 18 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC., ETC.
On Thursday Morning.
August 19, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods.
N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. 8 16 3t

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 206 PRICE Street, Germantown, to rent from October 1 until May 1.

Apply on the premises, or by letter, to

WILLIAM H. WEBB,
8 16 10t No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A HANDSOME three-story brick dwelling, with double three-story back buildings, on the south side of Arch street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, replete with all modern conveniences, with or without a stable.

A. B. CARVER & CO.,
8 17 6t* S. W. cor. Ninth and Filbert sts.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 2m*

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets,
5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 134 DOCK STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 385

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 29

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
205 No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LES OUVRIERS.

Continuation of the Congress of the National Labor Union of the United States.

This morning at 9 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, the Congress of the National Labor Union again met in the Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chesnut streets.

Punctually to time it was called to order by the Chairman.

Prior to the transaction of any business the roll of the delegates was called, for the purpose of correctly distributing tickets—just printed under a resolution of the House—entitling the holders to seats on the floor. Representatives of the press were also furnished with tickets.

The minutes of yesterday's session were then read, corrected, and approved.

Mr. Phelps, of Michigan, offered a paper, which was referred to the Committee on Platform.

The most material part of it reads as follows:—

We are not sure but our greatest calamities may yet prove our greatest safety, for what greater calamities than bondholders and Indians? The first would not oppose us, yet assist us in inaugurating our principles, by which we should double the productions of the country within the next five years; while the Indians may yet hold possession of sufficient territory to test our system of compact settlement. He could not, or would not, resist our system, as he was never known to refuse his white brother land to cultivate, and there would always be margin enough to settle on of no value to his mode of life.

The Senate after all may have as much right to make these special grants as did the "Satan" upon another occasion of bribery. These government "bummers" that precede the pioneer agriculturists are but the Goths and Vandals of our times, and he that shall assist them in the future should be considered the curse of humanity, the enemy of the Republic, and the destroyer of our civilization.

A sorry spectacle for the model Republic when we reflect that during all time no monarchical or centralized government has existed for a day without the sympathy and support of a landed aristocracy. In all other cases it has invariably been a government of the people, combining material strength and power for the nation with individual comfort and prosperity of the citizen.

The following committees were announced by the Chair:—

Committee on Obnoxious Laws—Messrs. W. J. McCarty, Pa.; Hal. Y. Walker, Ala.; Thomas Callington, Md.; Wm. J. Jessup, N. Y., and Wm. Ray, N. J.

Committee on Co-operation—Messrs. F. J. Myers, Pa.; M. R. Walsh, N. Y.; W. J. McLaughlin, Mass.; H. J. Walls, Pa., and John H. Jones, N. J.

Committee on Prison Labor—Messrs. L. C. Legro, Mass.; Thomas D. Beckman, N. Y.; F. J. Myers, Pa.; A. W. Stockton, Md.; William Wilkins, N. Y.; Timothy Lynch, Ill.; Henry N. Cramer, Tenn.; and John F. Walsh, N. Y.

Committee on Coolie Labor—Messrs. A. C. Cameron, Ill.; A. M. West, Miss.; David Powers, Mass.; A. Dual, N. Y.; and John Maguire, Me.

Committee on Female Labor—Miss Martha Walbridge, Mass.: Messrs. Albert R. Harrison, Conn.; Edw. D. Gazzan, Pa.; H. C. Goode, Miss.; and John M. Bossong, N. Y.

Committee on Labor Organ—Messrs. A. W. Phelps, Conn.; E. D. Linton, Mass.; Richard Trevellick, Mich.; Frederick Hourighausen, N. Y.; and C. Ben. Johnson, Ga.

Auditing Committee—Messrs. E. L. Roseman, N. Y.; Frederick Retz, Ill.; Michael M. McMakin, Ind.; Thomas Moffitt, Tenn.; Albert R. Harrison, Conn.

Committee on Printing—Messrs. William H. Shields, Pa.; —— Meany, N. Y.; and Samuel Buck, Pa.

Mr. West, of New York, offered to read the following:—

Whereas, By the terms of the Declaration of Independence all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; and

Whereas, Under the Constitution of the United States, and its several States, absolute power is conferred upon the several legislative bodies to grant privileges, appropriate property, enact laws, without submitting their acts to the people for satisfaction; and

Whereas, The corruption of this power to-day threatens the extinguishment of the rights of all men and women, including the right to the free use of unoccupied and unimproved lands, the right to the products of labor, and the right to control and direct the exchange and transportation thereof; and

Whereas, This power results in the open prostitution of the office by legislators to base ends, at the expense of labor, and the sacrifice of the public good; therefore

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the members of the Labor party that they adopt such measures, amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and of the several States, as will prevent any act of any legislative body from becoming a law until it has been submitted to the people for ratification and duly approved by a majority voting thereon.

Amidst considerable confusion, and numerous objections to the reading of the foregoing, it was finally referred to the Committee on Platform.

Mr. Trevellick moved that all communications be referred to appropriate committees without being read.

This was likewise opposed upon the ground that it would tend to bury all communications without being read.

Mr. Trevellick said that by his motion he merely desired to save time by dispensing with the reading of communications and not resolutions.

Mr. West stated that there was a ring in the Congress that must be broken up.

This remark created a great deal of confusion.

The Chair directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to keep Mr. West in order.

Mr. Walsh moved that a committee of three be appointed, to which should be referred all resolutions, and by it handed over to the standing committees.

It was amended to include all communications, and then passed.

The following were constituted the committee:—Messrs. J. F. Walsh, N. Y.; Guzzan, of Pa.; and Puett, of Indiana.

Mr. Day, of New York, moved that all documents which the special committees could not or would not act upon should be at once laid before the Congress. Agreed to.

Mr. Walls, of Philadelphia, offered the following:—

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed whose duty it shall be to investigate to the best of their ability charges preferred against the miners and miners' laborers in Pennsylvania by the press generally, and report to this congress whether such charges have any foundation. Read and passed.

Rev. H. O. Sheldon, of Mo., offered the following communication from Francis P. Blair, Sr. It was referred to the Committee on Communications.

The correspondence requesting a letter from Mr. Blair was as follows:—

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 7, 1869.—Hon. F. P. Blair, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir:—The National Labor Union organization hold their third annual convention in Philadelphia, Pa., commencing August 16, inst., and, as one of the Executive Committee, I am authorized to invite any person whom I may know to be favorable to the principles which have been adopted by the National Labor Union, to attend the convention, or to give their views and opinions upon any or all of the questions embraced in the platform which the party has heretofore adopted.

One of the principal questions that will again be discussed at Philadelphia is the present financial condition of the country.

We well remember that when the Bank of the United States controlled the legislation of the country—State and National—that you acted a prominent part in protecting the people and the State of Kentucky against the power which the bank exercised in other locations, and that the country was much indebted to you for the aid you rendered in abolishing that bank.

The Congress of the United States, by transferring power to corporations which control the money of the country, have created thereby a worse monopoly than the old United States Bank. To get rid of this monopoly, and place our American monetary system upon a sound basis, is a question which the convention will again consider, and would be thankful if your views may be had in a form that can be presented to the convention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MAGUIRE.

SILVER SPRING, Maryland, Aug. 14, 1869.—John Maguire, Esq.—My Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of the 5th instant, in which, as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Labor Organization, you invite me to attend the convention about to assemble in Philadelphia, or to express my views, in writing, touching the objects of the organization. Your organization is right in addressing itself at once to the financial question, and you say with truth that "the Congress of the United States by transferring power to corporations, which control the money of the country, have created thereby a worse monopoly than the old United States Bank," and you justly compare the fatal policy adopted by the usurers to subject our Government, after the War of 1812, to their sway, to that adopted during the late war.

Moneyed men always have a simple process with necessitous States or individuals to get possession of all their resources. It is bond and mortgage when the estate of an individual is to be transferred to an individual creditor. When a great body of creditors combine and grasp the credit and resources of a nation, in addition to the obligation of bond and mortgage of all the assets of the national Treasury, banking powers are incorporated giving them sway over the whole financial system and credit of the Government.

By this process they get not only interest on the whole amount of bonds, far greater in amount than they loaned the Government, but they get the power to tax the people by an indefinite amount of loans and paper issues, and so increase the usury *ad libitum*. The late Senator Guthrie, of Kentucky, distinguished as the ablest Secretary of the Treasury of our times, assured me that the national banks, receiving their regular dividends in specie on the Government bonds, then lending the 90 per cent. in notes, returned to them by the Treasury when they file their bonds, with loans on the Government and individual deposits, and profits on bills of exchange, compounding the interest through sixty-day discounts, paid in advance, cleared at least forty per cent. on the amount of their capital! And I know instances in which the capital was doubled the first year. This is the crushing taxation that is ruining the country.

This modern system of national banking on the bonds of the Treasury, paying interest, and then converted into capital, and next almost duplicated by nine-tenths of their amount being given to the creditors of the Government in bank notes, turned over to them for bank circulation, with the whole credit of the nation and all its deposits to back them, you may well say is a more absolute, and, therefore, worse monopoly of its whole monetary concerns than was ever conceded to the Bank of the United States.

The older national banks had to hold a competition with State institutions, and a contest with the State Government in its attempts to subordinate them to its purposes. Now, in effect, the national banks have absorbed all the State establishments.

It was the attempt of the Bank of the United States to subject the State banks and the States to its power that began the war against the mammoth institution which grew out of the war debt of 1812.

The first efforts to restrain its power were made by the States of Kentucky and Ohio. The United States Bank, under its President, Mr. Cheves had gutted the State institutions, and it may be said the States themselves, and rid them of all their coin and transferred it, in wagons, over the Alleghenies, to the parent bank in Philadelphia. The States, to resist this high-handed measure, imposed a tax on the branch bank within their limits.

The Federal courts took the part of the great corporation, and under the influence of its commanding attorney, Mr. Clay, the State laws were annulled and the State Treasury, (that of Ohio) entered and the tax imposed amounting to $100,000, taken from it. This decided the fate of the tax-law of Kentucky. The State courts and the State Banking institutions became subject to the national institution, and to subject the people it brought innumerable suits against its citizens, debtors to the branch banks established within the State.

The people and their representatives resolved on resistance, and, to supply a circulating medium for the business of the country (coin and the national bank circulation being alike withdrawn by the policy of Mr. Cheves, a Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky was incorporated by the Legislature, and replevin laws interposed to prevent immediate sales under executions.

The latter were assailed in the State courts; but before final decisions could be had the Bank of the Commonwealth was organized, and the people had a breathing spell and were enabled to raise crops from their rich soil and throw them on the markets contemporaneously with the issue of the Commonwealth's paper.

I had been deputed during the winter to have the bank notes engraved at Philadelphia, and with the opening of the spring I laid them before Mr. Crittenden, who, although opposed to the relief measures of the State, and the bank itself as the nucleus of those measures, was elected by the Legislature president of the bank, both to divest their plan of a party aspect and to make his popularity subservient to the public interest. Although it was a great sacrifice of Mr. Crittenden's personal interest, he had the magnanimity to accept the situation and give the projected system of finance a fair trial.

The bank was, as its name imports, a naked State institution for the common weal. All its capital was State credit and all its product went into the State Treasury, all its managers were elected by the State Legislature, and they were authorized to make loans on the real estate of the applicants, backed by endorsement of sureties, adjudged by the Directors responsible persons. At first the hostility of the classes opposed to the Commonwealth's bank depreciated its paper 50 per cent. below par of coin.

But as it was received in payment of taxes to the State, and for all payments from the Treasury, and in liquidation of all obligations between citizens of the State, it presently became current in payment for all commodities within the State, and soon the merchant princes of New York and Philadelphia to whom the Kentucky merchants were indebted, were found busied, some in person, others by their agents, riding through the country buying the tobacco, the hemp, the bagging, the cordage, the whisky, etc., with the Commonwealth's currency received in discharge of Kentucky's debts.

The bank's issues gradually rose to par; even the factors and customers of the Bank of the United States became the instruments of converting its paper into gold by transferring the rich products of the soil of Kentucky, bought with it, to foreign markets, where they commanded specie.

The result of the honest management of the Bank of the Commonwealth was that its profits relieved the people from taxation, to a great extent, the officers of the State and creditors generally being paid in its currency; and as its redeemed paper, towards the close of its charter, was burnt, instead of being reloaned, the exigencies of the country no longer requiring it, the bank was found to have realized all the hopes of its founders.

The State was redeemed from debt, the people were redeemed from debt, the business of the State was prosperous, and the corporation wound up leaving a large surplus of earnings, which, if I recollect rightly, was appropriated as a school fund by the Legislature.

You have alluded to my connection with this institution and too generally ascribe to me "a prominent part in protecting the people and State of Kentucky against the power which the Bank of the United States exercised in other localities," and flatteringly add, "that the country was much indebted to me for the aid rendered in abolishing that Bank."

I might avail myself of this kind feeling, as a subaltern attached to the great man who led, and to the exalted men through whose assistance he achieved the deliverance of the country to which you advert, to write an autobiography of myself and assume, as by the right of survivorship, the credit of destroying the monoplies christened by Mr. Clay "the American system," through which the administration he headed, under Mr. Adams, sought to establish the British system, wielded by a corrupt oligarchy among us.

But this I am sensible would recall the fable of the fly on the axle of the chariot, that gloried in the cloud of dust that was hurled from the wheels as exhibiting its own power. The simple truth is that the Irish stripling soldier, who was knighted by a British officer at Camden by the cut of his sword on the head for refusing to clean his boots, was the instrument of Providence in breaking down the coalition of great men to convert our republican form of government into the British system.

Adams and Webster of New England, Clay of the West, Calhoun of the South, combining with Biddle and the bank intrenched within the bulwarks of the Federal Government, all fell under the superior genius, probity, and patriotism of Jackson. Kentucky, indeed, was the first battle-ground where resistance to the oppressions of the bank, enforced by her own illustrious son (Mr. Clay), began. We then called in the aid of Jackson's name and fame to effect our measures of relief, of which the Bank of the Commonwealth became the nucleus.

The victory gained there in carrying the electors for Jackson over Adams, with Clay commanding in the field, gave an importance to Kentucky in the councils of the Jackson administration which identified the policy of that administration somewhat with that which characterized the canvass in that State. That canvass was based on the known Jeffersonian principles of General Jackson. My father, as Attorney-General of the State of Kentucky, was the first public man to enter the arena against the bank, in the maintenance of the State law taxing the moneyed corporations.

In the press I had taken some part in sustaining him, and in advocating all the measures of the Legislature to support the State authority against the domination of the great corporation. It was a subject of jeering that the Bank of the Commonwealth was brought across the Alleghenies in a trunk behind the stage, to supplant the branches of the United States Bank, but the result for its envoy was that when elected President of the institution by the Legislature on the resignation of Mr. Crittenden, that accident pointed him out to General Jackson as one suited to carry on his war against the Bank.

This and his exposure in the Kentucky press of the then embryo scheme of dissolving the Union, manifested by Mr. McDuffie, in a publication before Mr. Calhoun, had fully developed his nullification doctrine, gave birth to the *Globe* at Washington, as the organ of the administration of Jackson. It derived its power from the sagacity, patriotism, popularity, and vast influence of the President with the masses of his countrymen.

The great fact which made his power was, that he worked for the working-men of the nation and they worked with him. The result stands out in bold relief in history. The grand triumvirate of orators and statesmen, and of sections North, West, and South, shrank before him—their stronghold the bank, and all its battlements, fell down and disappeared—the prohibitory tariff and all the grinding taxes given as a bonus to incorporated establishments, under the pretense of aid to "American industry," were abolished: the public debt, incurred in the two great wars with England, was paid to the last farthing, and a great surplus was left, which the President insisted should remain in the Treasury to reduce still further the taxes; but it was seized on by the tariff party for distribution among the States.

This the President resolved to veto, and Congress converted their bill into one for a deposit with the States, and under this feint and on the expiration of the Jackson administration effected their object. At its close, however, all was accomplished that he had proposed for his country. The golden era had arrived. The bank was destroyed, nullification crushed, and the Constitution vindicated before he returned to the Hermitage.

This golden age can never return while a stupendous national debt weighs on the labor of the country, preying on it hourly in the shape of taxation, and converting all the machinery of the Treasury into a paper mint, to create issues for the so-called national banks, based by holders of the national debt on the Government credit and deposits to lay a new and still greater taxation on the people in the shape of loans.

Why may not the Government bank on its own credit, its deposits, and its issues of currency now given to the banks, and convert the gains into the means of paying the national debt, instead of surrendering all to stockholders?

If the Government would adopt and pursue the Kentucky plan of relief and bank for the common weal for twenty years, fortifying its own credit by loans to the farmers and builders and artisans, on liens and on lands and tenements, besides personal security, the colossal debt might be gradually liquidated by the proceeds, and disappear like an iceberg in the ocean.

But the other day a pregnant hint was given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England, Mr. Lowe, in his reply to a Parliamentary representative of the Bank of England, who complained that his report on the finances was not accommodated to the interests of that institution and the business men dependent on it.

Mr. Lowe told him, in effect, that it was not the duty of the Government to take care of the bank and its dependants, but of the government and the people; and added, significantly, that the Government might bank for itself. If it had done so from the battle of Waterloo to this time, and put the profits into England's real bank, its treasury, instead of into that of the Bank of England's shareholders, she would owe no debt, and the millions of paupers and hand-to-mouth laborers that are hecatombs to the grandeur of the oligarchy and millionaires of that country might have had some share in the prosperity now monopolized by the latter.

Mr. Lowe and his co-workers for reform in England would find the disestablishment and disendowment of the Bank of England a far more effectual reform for that country than the late measure with regard to the Irish Church.

And it would be a still greater reform for us to disestablish our national banks and resume for the people the control of the finances of the Government.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. P. BLAIR.

Mr. S. P. Cummings, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Platform:—

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Congress all trades' unions in every branch of industry should endeavor to introduce the co-operative system—in trade and manufacture—as an efficient remedy for many evils of the present iniquitous system that concedes the laborer only a pittance of that he produces, and makes a life of labor little better than a life of slavery.

Resolved, That we demand for all voluntary associations of workingmen or women for legitimate purposes the same chartered rights and privileges as are granted to associations of capitalists, both from our State and National Legislatures; and we denounce any and all parties who deny this right as enemies of the masses and tools of the money power.

Mr. Walsh, N. Y., delegate from Typographical Union, No. 6, of that city, read the following telegram, and asked the return of his credentials:—

Delegate to National Labor Congress, Assembly Building, Tenth and Chesnut streets, Philada.

If Miss Anthony is admitted you are directed to withdraw from the convention and inform them that it is an insult to Union No. 6, and that we are opposed to humbugs. WILLIAM STIRK,

President Typographical Union, No. 6.

An animated discussion immediately arose upon allowing Mr. Walsh to withdraw, which was only stopped by the gavel of the chairman, at ten minutes to 12 o'clock, within ten minutes of the hour of adjournment. These last minutes had previously been granted to Mr. Isaac Myers, colored delegate from Maryland, for the purpose of presenting a paper on behalf of his colored brethren.

He said:—"It would be an act of great injustice to your God-like charity should I allow the deliberations of this convention to close without returning you the thanks of four millions of my race for your unanimous recognition of their right to representation in this convention."

Referring to his brethren he said:—

"When I tell you that all they ask for themselves is a fair chance, that you shall be no worse off for giving them that chance, that you and they shall dwell in peace and harmony together, and that you and they may make one steady and strong pull until the laboring man of this country shall receive such pay for time made as will secure them a comfortable living for their families, educate their children and leave a dollar for a rainy day and old age. Slavery, or slave labor, the main cause of the depreciation of white labor, is no more.

"The white laboring men of the country have nothing to fear from the colored laboring men. We desire to see labor elevated and made respectable; we desire to have the highest rate of wages that our labor is worth; we desire to have the hours of labor regulated, as well to the interest of the laborer as to the capitalist.

"Mr. President:—American citizenship for the black man is a complete failure if he is proscribed from the workshops of the country."

At another place in the document was contained the assertion that the colored people of the land desired the payment of every penny of the national debt.

When the reading of the paper had concluded the Congress adjourned till 2 P. M., when the request of Mr. Walsh to be permitted to withdraw his credentials will come up for action.

Afternoon Session.

Immediately upon the calling of the Congress to order at 2 o'clock P. M., a motion was made by Mr. Cameron, Chairman of the Executive Committee, that an adjournment be had until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, for the purpose of affording time to the various committees to attend to the business before them. Lost.

The debate upon the pending business, the request of Mr. Walsh, was then resumed, and had not concluded at the time we go to press.

THE OPENING OF THE VARIOUS ACADEMIES.—Between the first and fifteenth of September, there will be quite a lively time among the various academies and schools, public and private, as during that time the fall and winter term commences. Philadelphia has always been noted for her colleges and academies, and none has retained the public confidence to a greater extent than the one at the Assembly Buildings, over which presides that gentleman and scholar, Prof. H. Y. Lauderbach, who for a number of years filled the position of Principal of the Northwest Public Grammar School in this city. While there, the school invariably occupied the number one position at the semi-annual examinations of candidates for admissions to the Central High School. One year ago Prof. Lauderbach resigned that charge and inaugurated the present institution. In a circular printed at that time the Professor stated that his mode of teaching consisted of "rejecting useless matter, or that intended solely for reference, and thoroughly explaining the subject of instruction, by lecture, accompanied by illustration, or experiment; using the language adapted to the capacity of the student, and making the theme so attractive to him as to secure his willing attention; teaching him to think, and causing his subsequent study or exercise to be rather the result of his own reflections and deductions, than the mere memorizing of words, without ideas." With reference to punishments, the Professor also stated, "By a careful study of the variety of dispositions in boys, and by cultivating a sentiment of honor and truthfulness in their minds, so that every departure from duty is sure to be made known by the voluntary act of the offender, almost all motive for malicious misconduct is removed; and I have been enabled to dispense entirely with every species of punishment except that which arises from a consciousness of violated honor, and the consequent loss of respect of teachers and friends."

The departments of the academy are presided over by Professors whose reputations are well known in this and other cities. Among them are Prof. George Yeager, A. M., Prof. Augustus Simon, Prof. J. E. Soule, and Miss Emily P. Starr. This academy has secured the endorsement of hundreds of our best citizens and well merits the encouragement which has been already received.

THE WATER QUESTION.—Still the great theme of conversation on the street is the threatened short supply of water, and from the language used it is not hard to understand that the citizens now all comprehend the situation in which they are likely to be placed, unless a heavy and long rain sets in. The authorities are doing their best, with the means at hand, to get the reservoirs at Fairmount filled, in which event we can rest content for several days at least. The Schuylkill Navigation Company during yesterday were busily engaged in opening their dams along the upper Schuylkill, and as a result a difference of four inches of water at the Fairmount dam has been observed since yesterday morning. In other words, yesterday the water was seven inches below and this morning it was only three inches below, so that by to-morrow morning, should the river fill as rapidly as yesterday, the water will flow over the dam and thus set the wheels at work. The condition of the reservoirs in the city is about the same as yesterday, viz.:—The Fairmount basins have 8 feet of water; the Corinthian avenue, about 15 feet; Spring Garden, 6 feet; and Kensington, 6 feet.

A WOMAN-BEATER.—Theophilus Galbylitz lives at No. 931 Noble street. He is charged with assaulting a German woman who lives in a court opposite his dwelling. He is alleged to have knocked her down, and so injured her that she was unable to appear before Alderman Massey this morning. Theophilus was therefore held for a further hearing.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—With General Grant in Harrisburg and Mrs. Dr. Mary E. Walker in this city, Pennsylvania should consider herself particularly honored at the present moment. Mrs. Dr. Mary E. Walker has probably achieved more widespread fame—we say nothing as to quality—on less capital than any other living or dead individual. She is not particularly great in any particular, except perhaps her pertinacity and utter diregard for the jeers and insults of the people who daily fall in her way. A winter among the lights of Washington has not decreased the doctor's ambition for notoriety, or put any more blushes on her fair cheek than is strictly necessary and in keeping with her modest and retiring disposition, so to-day she walks Chesnut street with the air and grace of one who knows her place as well as her duties, and is fully determined to support both with that charming dignity peculiar to those who have trod the spacious halls of the House of Representatives and the Senate, as well as the expansive rooms of the White House. Boys who don't know any better, and other people whom the doctor would fain have educated in a more polite school, will persist in following and gazing at her, but she stands it all like a major of marines.

What has brought the distinguished borer, office-seeker, or doctress to our city we do not know, unless it be that she has read of the doings of the laborers, and their efforts to exclude the great champion of Woman's Rights, Miss Susan B. Anthony, from their convention and deliberations. It may be that, although we do not know. The doctor is a worker in her own way, and this morning, as she ventilated herself on Chesnut street, she was armed with the inevitable lead pencil and paper, ready at a moment's notice to jot down a "mem." or get out a petition for any little office that might happen in her way in a strange place. As she walked alone, perfectly heedless of the broad smiles which greeted her on either side, she seemed to say, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*"

In person she is of medium height, without any very remarkable figure or noticeable feature except her dress. Her hair this morning (she wears it in different ways, generally arranging it to suit time and place) was drawn flat down over her head, and well brushed and smoothed over the temples, thence over her ears, and gathered in a small waterfall behind. We can't say it was very beautiful or becoming. Her face is a complete oval, reminding one of the moon when at its full, and here and there is dotted with the most delicate freckles. Her eyes are grey—perhaps hazel—small and dull, except when angered, when they become bright and twinkling. Her nose is of Roman build, and her mouth is small and well cut. Her dress has been so frequently described that we forbear saying anything about it. She has a variety of plain colors, and during her promenade this morning was attired in black silk coat and trowsers, such as she usually wears when "doing" the departments at Washington. When she attends the receptions of the different dignitaries in that city her most common dress is a dark green, trimmed with black lace. It is not known how long the distinguished lady will remain among us, but let her stay be long or short, she can rest assured that the boys will give her a lively reception wherever and whenever she makes her appearance. Perhaps she's waiting for the President.

BOVISH PASTIMES.—The *Inquirer* this morning contained the following paragraph in its city news:—

"Yesterday, about four o'clock P. M., as a respectable citizen was walking along the New York Junction Railroad, he was assaulted by a gang of some five or six half-grown villains, who pelted him with stones and green walnuts, which they had just knocked from the trees skirting said road. One of the walnuts came in contact, with considerable force, with his hip, occasioning a severe contusion. Impulsively he made at the rowdies, with the intention of handling the one who threw the walnut. As he could not ascertain who it was, and, moreover, as the odds were much against him, he being unarmed, save with an umbrella, and his assailants being well provided with stones and the aforesaid unripe fruit (the latter by no means a trifling weapon in its green state), the gentleman concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and forthwith retired from the field of combat under a parting salute from those cowardly champions, and such a volley of vulgar and disgusting slang as seldom issues from the throat of the vilest."

The gentleman who was subjected to this outrageous treatment, a well-known physician of this city, sends us the following communication in reference to it:—

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

The outrage above referred to was perpetrated in the Twentieth ward, at a lonely spot on the New York Junction Railroad, about half a mile southwardly of Ridge avenue, where no police force was within reach, or any assistance whatever attainable, if the young scoundrels had pushed matters a little further.

This spirit of rowdyism in our youth must be crushed, or our city will have to pass through a bitter experience when it shall have been fully developed in manhood.

That a quiet citizen, passing along one of our pleasant highways, not over a mile from the densely populated part of the town, on the very borders of our beautiful Park, should have been assailed in the manner described in the foregoing notice, is a circumstance, it seems to me, that demands something more than a mere insertion among the stirring incidents of a local column.

In this case we have had a melancholy illustration of the natural tendency of lazy, worthless boys to indulge in lawlessness and crime. Riots, arson, burglaries, and bloodshed are but the legitimate fruit of this early depravity. A tight rein is required for these boisterous boys of seventeen, who, proud of their pluck and their brawny right arm, are ever seeking occasion to display them. Let appropriate punishment for infractions of law be meted out to them with wholesome despatch.

Those engaged in the affair which has elicited these hasty remarks probably reside in the vicinity of Ridge avenue and Twenty-ninth street. They may *boast* of their valorous deeds in the hearing of some good citizens, who will subserve the ends of justice by lodging information as to their names and residence at the Mayor's office.

Very respectfully, W. K.

Philadelphia, Aug. 18, 1869.

RESUMED OPERATIONS.—For some time the boilers of the Mint have been in a rather dangerous condition. Soon after Gov. Pollock took charge of the establishment (second term), he made a careful examination of the boilers, which he found to be in a leaky and corroded condition. Acting upon the advice of expert engineers and his own experience, the Director determined to remove the old boilers and put in new ones. A month ago yesterday the work of removing the boilers commenced, and this morning steam was gotten up and the machinery put in motion. Some idea of the work may be derived from the fact that there were six boilers to be taken out, the masonry torn out and everything entirely rebuilt. The work was executed by the enterprising firm of Morgan & Orr, of this city. During the cessation of operations, all the machinery of the establishment has been cleaned and burnished.

LOW PRICES OF FREIGHT.—The present railroad war, which is at present being waged with so much vigor in New York, between the different railroad lines connecting the East and West, has resulted in putting the price of freights to a rate heretofore unprecedented in the history of railroads. From those who are connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad, we learn that that railroad has reduced the price of freight between this city and St. Louis to the low sum of thirty cents a hundred, and to Pittsburg twenty cents. The schedule price per hundred to St. Louis before the change was in the neighborhood of one dollar and eighty cents. Representatives of the different railroad companies are now in New York endeavoring to adjust the difficulty.

ROBBERS CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—At Twenty-first and Rittenhouse streets is located a dry goods store. Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning the guard in front of the bulk window was cut off by thieves. The noise made awoke the neighbors, who gave the alarm, which brought to the ground Policeman Sauermilch and Lieutenant Campbell, who captured two of the fellows. While on the run the thieves dropped a lot of chisels, which were picked up. The prisoners will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

CRUELTY OF A PASSENGER CAR DRIVER.—Thomas Barclay, a driver of a passenger railway car, was arrested last evening at Fourth and South streets by Policeman Nugent for cruelly beating one of his horses. He was taken before Alderman Moore, who imposed the customary fine and held him to keep the peace.

AN ALLEGED BROOM THIEF.—Thomas Wallace will have a hearing this afternoon before Alderman Kerr, on the charge of stealing a bundle of brooms from the front of a grocery store at Nineteenth and Poplar streets. The allegation is that he subsequently disposed of them for the small sum of $1.

IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.—Thomas P. Hawkins, Jr., aged thirteen, one of the boys injured by the falling of the sheds at Fifth street and Columbia avenue, is now lying in a critical condition at his home, No. 2036 Philips street. Several others had their limbs broken and were otherwise injured.

LARCENY OF A HORSE AND CART.—Morgan Chambers was overhauled at the corner of Delaware avenue and Market street, on the charge of stealing a horse and cart which was found in his possession. Alderman Williams committed him for trial.

MORE CARELESSNESS.—Lieutenant Kelley, of the Eighth district, reported to his Honor Mayor Fox, this morning, eight houses which, through the carelessness of their occupants, had been left open during last night.

BODY RECOVERED.—George Morrison was drowned at Red Bank, on Sunday, while bathing. The body was recovered last evening in the river opposite the Point House.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The New York Railroad Complications—Arrival at Washington of the Seminole from Cuba.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Precautions in Spain Against a Carlist Rising—The Harvard-Oxford Contest—The Last Yacht Race.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Railroad War in Court.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—In the case of Van Valkenburgh, agent of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, Judge Barnard has granted an order to show cause in Albany, on Tuesday week, why Judge Peckham's orders should not be set aside, and restraining Pruyn, as receiver, in the meantime. In the case of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Co. vs. Ramsey and others, he has granted a similar order as to Judge Peckham's injunction orders in the case, and said orders are in the meantime to remain and be inoperative and of no force.

The Money and Stock Markets.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The principal feature of the stock market to-day is the advance in Toledo and Wabash, which is about 2 per cent. higher than yesterday, in consequence of a reported consolidation with another line to Chicago. The present price, 78c. The Vanderbilt stocks are generally dull, and off about half per cent. There is much interest attached to the result of a meeting between directors of the competing trunk lines which takes place to-day, at which an increased rate of freight tolls are expected to be agreed upon. Gold has sold as low as 132¾, which is the lowest point reached at any time during the past year; the present price, 133⅛. Government securities were steady at the 10 o'clock call at unchanged prices, but at the 12 o'clock board there was a general advance of about ⅛ per cent., and the market is now steady. The steamer Java, sailing to-day for Europe, has no specie shipment engaged. The money market is fairly active and easy at from 5 to 7 per cent. Foreign exchange is decidedly weak as reflected by the low gold premium; 3 days paper quoted at 110½, and 60 days at 110.

Falling of a State Arsenal.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—About forty feet of the State Arsenal fell this morning, carrying with it 30,000 rounds of ammunition. The keeper of the Arsenal had a narrow escape, being under that part of the building a moment before the disaster.

The 65th Regiment drilled there last night, and had the accident occurred at that time, the loss of life would have been terrible.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Assembling of Revenue Supervisors.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The assembling in this city of the Revenue Supervisors from the East and West to consult with Commissioner Delano is likely to result in augmented facilities for carrying out the provisions of the Revenue laws in districts where the officials have hitherto experienced a great many difficulties. It is likely that during the conference arrangements will be made to insure the most hearty co-operation of the Supervisors against the leading illicit whisky operators.

The Practice Squadron at Brest.

Despatches to the Navy Department announce the arrival of the Practice squadron at Brest from Portsmouth, England, on the 2d inst., and the vessels were to sail on the 4th for Madeira.

The Steamer Seminole.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The United States steamer Seminole arrived at Key West on the 14th instant. The Telegrapho, the vessel reported as committing depredations on American commerce, was in the hands of the English at Tortola. The Seminole was then despatched to Aspinwall to relieve the Yantic.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Discharged from Custody.

RICHMOND, Aug. 18.—General Canby has ordered the discharge from custody of Police Captain Callahan, who shot and killed Joseph Kelley at a registration office. Callahan has had a preliminary examination by a military commission, but has had no trial.

Suspension of Labor at the Mines.

POTTSVILLE, August 18.—A few large collieries have suspended on account of the want of orders for a few days. There is no strike in this region as yet.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	209¼	Pacific M. S.	84⅜
N. Y. and Erie R.	28	Western Union Tele.	38⅜
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅜	Toledo & Wabash R.	77¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	81⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R.	105½	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	89¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	88¾	Adams Express	58¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	97¼	Wells, Fargo	19¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	115⅜	United States	65½
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	151¼	Gold	133¼

Market unsettled.

FROM EUROPE.

Yacht Racing.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The yacht race on Monday for the Emperor's cup, valued at 3000 francs, over the course from Cherbourg, France, to Portsmouth, England, and back, was open to yachts of all nations. Six yachts left Cherbourg late on Monday afternoon, and arrived again on Tuesday. The yacht Guinevere won. The first three yachts came in as follows:—Guinevere, time, 6·45; Egeria, do., 9·28; Dauntless, do., 9·39.

Harvard and Oxford.

The Harvard and Oxford crews were out again last evening—the former in a boat built by Clasper, and the latter in their new Salter boat. The darkness prevented any estimate of the work.

Spanish Affairs.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The *Times* of to-day has an article on the subject of affairs in Spain, suggested by the recent shooting by the Government forces of some Carlist prisoners.

The *Times* says this news is hardly more cheerful than that to which Bravo accustomed us. Many people of Spain are confident that the continuance of the present Government must lead back to the throne. If such is the end of rampant Carlism to regain power, we have no doubt that blood would be shed as wantonly and iniquitously to put Carlism down as it has contributed to build it up.

MADRID, Aug. 18.—The Government is taking extraordinary precautions to prevent the assembling of the Carlists at La Mancha.

Evening Report of Markets.

LONDON, Aug. 18—4·30 P. M.—Consols, for money, 93; for account, 93⅛. Bonds, 83⅜; '65s, 82⅜; '67s, 81⅜. Eries, 19⅜. Illinois, 94⅜.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 18.—Bonds, 88⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18—4·30 P. M.—Cotton market active; sales, 20,000 bales; middling uplands, 13⅜c.; Orleans, 13⅜. 12,000 for trade, 8000 for export and speculation.

HARVARD AND OXFORD.

Astonishing Time Made by the American Boys.

The N. Y. *Times* makes this morning the following editorial comments on the approaching international rowing contest:—

We learn by telegraph that on Saturday the Harvard crew traversed the regular course, from Putney to Mortlake, in twenty-one minutes and ten seconds. The Oxford crew did the distance on the same day in twenty-two minutes ten seconds—being thus behind their competitors a full minute. The time made by the Harvard crew must, we should judge, have taken the English public, and all rowing men, by surprise. It is very nearly the fastest on record. Much, of course, depends on the state of the wide and tide, but last Saturday Oxford rowed under the same conditions as the Harvard crew, and they were left far behind. The fastest time ever made was in 1846, when Cambridge won the race in twenty-one minutes five seconds.

The Harvard crew, after only a few days' training on the Thames, have almost equalled this achievement. It is quite evident that the Harvard men will give their competitors very hard work, and that if they are beaten—which now seems improbable—it will be by a great improvement on the Oxford "form" of Saturday last.

The "regular course" alluded to in the telegram extends from Putney Bridge to Barker's Rails, Mortlake, the distance being four miles and a half. We subjoin a record of the matches between Oxford and Cambridge, between 1860-1867, showing the time occupied and other interesting particulars:—

Year.	Winner.	Course.	Time.	Won by
1860	Cam'ge.	Putney to Mortlake.	26m.	A length.
1861	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	23m. 27s.	48s.
1862	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	24m. 40s.	30s.
1863	Oxford.	Mortlake to Putney.	23m. 5s.	42s.
1864	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	21m. 48s.	23s.
1865	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	21m. 23s.	13s.
1866	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	25m. 48s.	15s.
1867	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	22m. 39s.	Hf l'gth

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$700 City 6s, New	101⅞	200 sh Read R.	48⅜
$342 Mor Cl Scp.	64½	100 do....s30.	48⅜
100 sh Cata Pf..b60.	37⅞	400 do ls.s30.	48 1-16
200 do......ls.	37⅝	100 do.	48⅜
34 sh C & Am Sc. ls	67½	100 do.....60d.	48⅜
50 sh Penna R R..	56⅜	100 do...s30.	48 1-16
12 do.	56⅜	200 do...ls. b3.	48⅜
7 sh Lit Sch R. s5.	42⅜	200 do.....b60.	48⅜
100 sh Read R..b60.	48⅜	300 do...ls. b3.	48½
100 do.	48½		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh gold l. s5.	98½	100 sh Read...rg&i.	48⅜
$2000 do.......ls.	98½	100 do.	48⅜
$3000 Leh 6s, '84..ls.	84	800 do...ls. s20.	48⅜
$26200 Pa 6s, 3 se.	112	200 do...ls. s60.	48⅜
$3000 do. 2 ser. s5.	109	100 do.....s60.	48⅜
2 sh Penna R.	57	100 do......b60.	48⅜
5 sh Far & M Bk.	120		

AN ASSAULTER GETS A DRUBBING.—Hubert Riddle has been arrested on the charge of assaulting James McGinley, at Twenty-third and Naudain streets. Mr. McGinley keeps the public-house at the corner of the above streets, and last evening was attacked by Riddle while standing outside of his place. McGinley gave Riddle a severe drubbing, but a policeman came along and took Riddle into custody. On him was found a dangerous knife. He will be heard at the Central Station this afternoon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NORFOLK, August 18.—The steamship San Jacinto, from New York for Savannah, Ga., which was beached on Body's Island on the 9th inst., was got off yesterday, and has passed here in tow, bound to Norfolk.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA............AUGUST 18.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........70 | 11 A. M..........77 | 2 P. M..........81

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr White Swan, Collins, Calais, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Mary R. Hickman, White, Norfolk, do.
Schr P. Boice, Adams, Dighton, do.
Schr E. & L. Marts, Marts, Boston, do.
Schr Ella Matthews, McElwee, Boston, do.
Schr Sea Bird, ——, Washington, do.
Schr R. A. Edwards, Edwards, Norfolk, do.
Schr Two Marys, Willetts, Fortress Monroe, do.
Schr James Martin, Baker, Boston, George S. Repplier.
Schr Wm. G. Dearborn, Scull, Boston, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans via Havana 13th inst., with cotton, sugar, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.—before reported at Quarantine.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Decatur, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse to A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Nathaniel Stevens, White, from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Franconia, Treworgy, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Mercer T. Trundy, Aimes, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr Helen Augusta, Williams, 3 days from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Caroline Holl, Dickens, 6 days from Richmond, Va., with spokes and mill feed to Collins & Co.
Schr A. Harwood, Harwood, 12 days from Boston, with ice to Carpenter Ice Co.
Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, 5 days from Norfolk, with shingles to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Annie May, May, from Boston.
Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, from Boston.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, from Providence.
Schr W. F. Borden, Adams, from Providence.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, from Providence.
Schr J. B. Myers, Ellwood, from Providence.
Schr Amelia, Beebe, from New London.
Schr Hazleton, Gardner, from Taunton.
Schr L. A. Rose, Rose, from Salem.
Schr C. W. May, Kimmey, from Salem.
Schr E. A. Fox, Case, from Yarmouth.
Schr E. A. Elliott, Nickerson, from New York.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, from Rockport.
Schr M. J. Fisher, Lorrans, from Lynn.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, August 17.—Twelve barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, August 17.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Potomac; D. W. C. Stephens; O. R. Brown; San Jacinto; S. C. Clark; and Iowa, all with coal, for New York.
Mary A. Brady, with oats, for New York.
H. S. Armstrong, with wheat, for New York.
Charles Holgate, with coal, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, August 18.—The barge M. H. Clark, with guano for Baltimore, left last night.

L. S. C.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., August 16.—Mr. Henry Long, pilot, reports the following vessels from Philadelphia having gone to sea—15th inst., brig Thomas Walter, for Antigua; 16th inst., barques Der Turner, for London; Volant, for New Orleans; brigs Nellie Mowe, for Barbados; and Ottowa, for New Bandon, N. B. Also, one barque, unknown (probably Pauline, for Stettin).

Several vessels remain at the Breakwater, wind bound.

LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Webster Barnard, Smith, hence, at Gloucester 16th instant.
Schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, hence, at Providence 16th instant.
Schr Lizzie Maul, Buehler, hence, at Fall River 15th instant.
Schrs Jonathan May, Neal; D. V. Streaker, Vangilder; and M. Weaver, Weaver, hence, at Boston 16th inst.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
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GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmw† PHILADELPHIA.

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An Elegant Assortment, over 300 varieties of patterns and sizes, with
ENVELOPES TO MATCH.
Monograms or Initials stamped in COLORS FREE OF CHARGE.
Forty sets of Alphabets for stamping, comprising letters of every description.
Also, Birds, Butterflies, Bugs, Flowers, Dogs, Names, etc.
A MONOGRAM engraved to order, and stamped in COLORS FREE OF CHARGE, to those buying $5·00 worth of paper and envelopes.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers
No. 913 ARCH Street,
5 1 mwsSm PHILADELPHIA.

CROQUET! 921. CROQUET!
FOUR QUIRES FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS ENVELOPES TO MATCH, in a Double Box, only $1·00.
JOHN LINERD,
3 17 wsm† No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.